With best

Director of Economics & Statistics,
Rajasthan, JAIPUR.

सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

SECOND
FIVE YEAR PLAN
PROGRESS REPORT

FOR

1956--57

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INTRODUCTION

Periodic review of the progress ot the Plan is an essential process of democratic planning. It enables us to take stock of our achievements and failures. It places our past experience in correct perspective and enables us to take action for ensuring the fulfilment of programmes in future. Since public co-operation and participation in the implementation of schemes under the Second Five Year Plan occupies an important place, it becomes the right of the people to know the details of the working of the programme.

The present volume embodies the progress report for the year 1956-57. The organisation for collecting necessary data and preparing progress reports was set up late during the year under report. All data required for reporting the progress of the Plan and critical review of achievements has not been readily available. Due to limitations of data, our approach in the report has been largely through financial outlays and expenditure, although we have tried to report physical achievements against targets to the extent available. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics proposes to conduct studies to assess the benefits of the schemes and their impact on the people. It is hoped that future progress reports would throw more light on such aspects. Moreover, since the data in most cases has now started flowing with some regularity, we hope to bring out these progress reports earlier in future.

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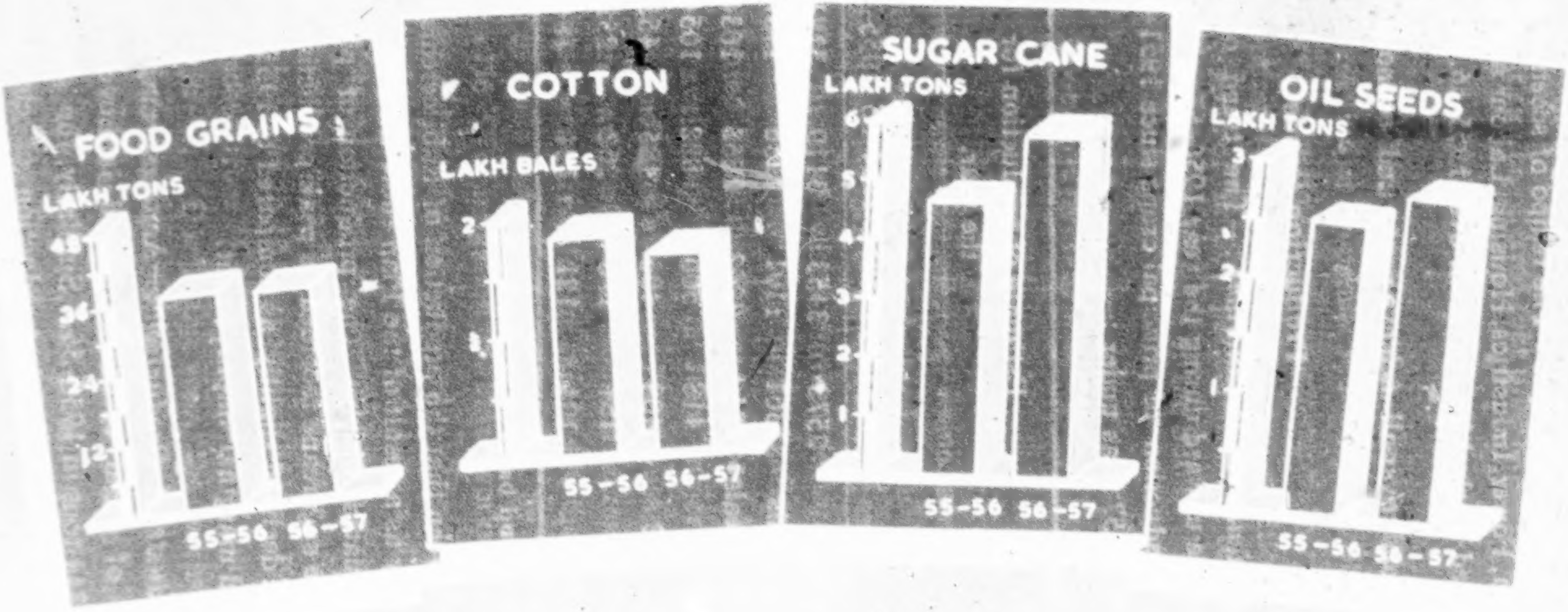
CHAPTER I.

ECONOMIC TRENDS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

Rajasthan embarked on its not too ambitious programme during the first year of the Second Five Year Plan with the objective of providing wider opportunities for employment and a higher standard of living for its people. The Plan outlay in the public sector in the State was envisaged to be substantially stepped up with a view to cover the leeway left under the First Five Year Plan. At the beginning of the year, the general economic situation was characterised by familiar symptoms of an emergent inflation. The price level which had started rising since June, 1955, continued to rise during the entire period of the first year of the Second Five Year Plan. The price trend since May, 1956, to March, 1957, has been mostly rising with slight intervening short-lived interruptions. Even during the season period of the arrival of crops the prices had not displayed any signs of marked easiness. The rising trend of prices has, therefore, remained a cause of concern throughout the period. However, in the State the availability of foodgrains was largely reported to be satisfactory although the prices had risen to levels which were not within easy means of a large section of the population depending on cash purchases. The over-all production of cereals in the State as reported in final forecasts for the year 1956–57 recorded further rise as compared to the revised estimates for preceding two years. As a result of the measures under the Plan the production of Rabi cereals had been rising almost constantly although the production of Kharif cereals fluctuated widely. The production of Pulses, particularly Gram increased appreciably. Rajasthan, which had emerged self-sufficient in its food resources during the First Five Year Plan period and had started exporting the foodgrains, continued to remain net exporter of almost all cereals except Rice. During 1955-56 the net exports of cereals and pulses amounted to 2.18 lakh tons and 1.74 lakh tons respectively. The net exports of cereals during first eight months of 1956–57 amounted to 0.83 lakh tons as against 1.47 lakh tons during the corresponding period of 1955–56. There was however an increase in the net export of pulses particularly gram, to 1.31 lakh tons from 0.94 lakh tons during the same period. Sugar production increased substantially. The Rajasthan Financial Corporation granted loans to the extent of Rs. 22.85 lakhs for industrial development. Larger loans were also granted to cottage and small scale industries and great attention was paid to the development of Khadi and village industries. The State continued to take steps to improve its budgetary resources. On November 1, 1956, the Reserve Bank of India was appointed Bankers to the Rajasthan Government. The State's first maiden venture in the field of public borrowing had a ready response in the money market and was more than fully subscribed in less than three hours indicating the soundness of the State's finances and its projects.

At the close of the first year of the Second Five Year Plan, the development expenditure however showed a considerable short-fall. Out of the total allotment of Rs. 2045.00 lakhs during the first year of the Second Five Year Plan in Rajasthan, only a sum of Rs. 1114.52 lakhs was spent which, including Rs. 258.24 lakhs as estimated share of Rajasthan in irrigation and power common works in Bhakra Nangal, together, amounted to 64.82 percent of the total outlay. This indicates a decrease of 19.62 percent over the level of expenditure (excluding share in common works of Bhakra Nangal) achieved during the last year of the First Five Year Plan i. e. 1955-56 when Rs. 13.86 crores were spent. Hence the tempo of development attained between 1954-55 and 1955-56 considerably came down. A closer analysis shows that the expenditure during the first three quarters of the year 1956-57 was approximately the same as in the corresponding three quarters of 1955-56. A substantial drop came in the last quarter. Owing to preoccupation with Elections, requisitioning of staff and vehicles for almost three weeks in February and March, work was dislocated for almost more than [illegible] month. The main spending departments i. e., Irrigation, Roads and Buildings could not attain that last spurt at a very crucial time of the year which sees the completion of many works. Another important reason is that whereas 1955-56 was the last year of the First Five Year Plan and therefore all schemes had been sanctioned and were in full swing, the year 1956-57 marked the commencement of a very large number of new schemes. Some delays were, therefore, bound to occur. Further difficulties were created by the exceedingly difficult and uncertain foreign exchange position. Similarly, owing to country-wide expansion of activities, shortages of cement, coal and steel were increasingly felt. Schemes under Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Roads, Education, Medical & Public Health and Welfare of Backward Classes recorded

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



considerable decline in tempo. The tempo of schemes under Forests, Cooperation, Irrigation, Power, Industries, Housing, Labour and Community Development however showed marked improvement over 1955-56.

The broad over-all achievements and economic trends are indicated as under:

Production trends.

(*a*) *Agricultural Productions* :—The trend of agricultural production was on the whole upward during the year 1956-57. The data regarding revised estimates of production of principal crops since 1951-52 to 1955-56 and final forecast for 1956-57 is as under :—

000 Tons.

Crops	Estimate of production for the year.				Final estimate of production of crops for the year.
	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
I. CEREALS	2573	3453	3119	3121	3068
(*a*) Rabi Cereals	1361	1191	1456	1487	1900
(*b*) Kharif Cereals	1212	2262	1663	1634	1168
II. PULSES	418	506	822	1054	1320
III. SUGARCANE	408	406	485	453	572
IV. OILSEEDS	134	178	262	252	277
V. COTTON*	101	121	124	184	167

*Figures in thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.

It will be seen that the production of Rabi cereals has been rising almost constantly mostly as a result of the Plan effort and the production of Kharif cereals has fluctuated widely. The production of pulses has also been rising constantly. The sugarcane recorded its peak production during 1956-57 while that of cotton declined slightly as compared to 1955-56. The production of oilseeds recorded marginal improvement.

(*b*) *Industrial Production* :—Amongst major industries in the State the production of sugar recorded marked improvement from 10,813 tons in 1954-55 to 13,344 tons in 1955-56. Similarly, the glass production increased from 542 tons to 811 tons. The production of cloth declined from 187 lakh lbs. and 641 lakh yards in 1955 to 169 lakh lbs. and 622 lakh yards in 1956. Similarly, the production of cement marginally declined from 5.4 lakh tons to 5.2 lakh tons. While the data regarding other industries in the State is not readily available, from the distribution of coal to industries and power consumption for industrial purposes it can be inferred that production in other industries has also increased.

(c) *Mineral Production* :—The Mineral production in the State also received impetus. Bulk of the major minerals found in the State showed increased production. Iron ore production increased substantially. In addition, throughout the year efforts continued to be made for locating additional minerals within the State. The prospects of finding petroleum were reported to be bright and gave hope for a better industrial future of the State.

Economic over-heads.

While from the point of view of meeting immediate requirements, increased agricultural, industrial and mineral production have their due importance, more than these, is the advance made in providing and strengthening the economic overheads on the basis of which further devlopment could be undertaken. During the year under review additional irrigation potential was created. While the area irrigated by all the different sources during the year 1956-57 is at the moment not available, irrigation from major canals during 1956-57 increased to 796 thousand acres as against 702 thousand acres during 1955-56. During 1955-56 and area of 3335 thousand acres was irrigated. Out of this 702 thousand acres were irrigated by canals, 440 thousand acres by tanks, 2154 thousand acres by wells and 39 thousand acres by other sources. The provisional figures for 1956-57 of irrigation by Plan works indicate that from Bhakra Canals 105 thousand acres were irrigated. The irrigation from Jawai was 34 thousand acres, from medium works 16.8 thousand acres, from scarcity area works 2.2 thousand acres and from minor irrigation works 25 thousand acres. The installed capacity for power generation increased from 42.35 thousand KW in 1955-56 to 43.65 thousand KW in 1956-57. The total electricity generated increased from 71.463 thousand KW during 1955-56 to 80.965 thousand KW in 1956-57. During the year, the works completed in the Roads sector resulted in the construction of 186 miles of new roads and improvement of 712 miles of old roads. Progress was also made in the construction of buildings for the different purposes. On the whole the achievement in the sectors accounting for the economic overheads i. e., Irrigation, Power, Roads & Buildings and Housing amounted to 83.04 precent, 38.96 percent, 69.61 percent and 106.38 percent respectively of the allotment during the year.

Social services.

The provision for Social Services during the year 1956-57 was only 7.17 percent more than the expenditure incurred during the last year of the First Five Year Plan i. e., 1955-56. This was partly due to the smaller provision for welfare of backward classes and social welfare and medical and public health. During the year 1956-57, 121 new primary schools were opened, 100 primary and 22 middle schools were converted into basic schools. In addition, the number of middle schools, high schools, higher secondary schools and colleges increased from 893, 245, 26 and 52 in 1955-56 to 961, 238, 65 and 54 in 1956-57 respectively. The number of children in primary schools during 1956-57 is estimated to be 4, 16, 425 which was 15.55 percent higher than 1955-56. For meeting the requirements of trained personnel, increased admissions were given in the technical institution. During the year Village level workers received training in basic agriculture, cooperations and allied activities under the Community projects programme. Training was also imparted to other technical personnel in the blocks as well as at the training-cum-production centres for small scale and cottage industries. In the health sector the number of hospitals and dispensaries working during 1956-57 stood at 261 and 207 respectively and there were 6637 beds.

Food situation and price trends.

Largely, throughout the year the over-all availability of foodgrains in the State remained statisfactory but the continuance of the rising trend of commodity prices was one of the less satisfactory features of the economic scene in 1956-57. The general level of wholesale prices which had assumed an upward trend since June, 1955, registered rises from months to months with intervening periods of easy trend lasting for short periods. At the beginning of the period under review i. e. in the first week of April, 1956 the prices were, Wheat Rs. 14.21, Barley Rs. 9.86, Gram Rs. 9.84, Jowar Rs. 11.79, Bajra Rs. 10.68 and Maize Rs. 9.97 per maund and were higher by 44.85, 89.61, 69.36, 155.75, 64.56 and 94.73 percent in comparision to the prices prevailing in the month of May, 1955. The prices temporarily for 4-5 weeks during the month of April and May showed some signs of easiness but started recovering. The period since May, 1956, till March, 1957, had been mostly a period of rising prices with slightly intervening short-lived interruptions. The current advnce in the general level of wholesale prices in the third phase of rise since 1950, but the recent uptrend has lasted much longer than the preceding upward movements. Further food prices have risen much more than the prices of manufactured articles. Even during the season period the prices of foodgrains did not display any signs of easiness. At the end of November, 1956, the season period of Kharif grains, Jowar, Bajra and Maize were available at Rs. 13.80, Rs. 16.16 and Rs. 13.72 per maund respectively which prices were higher by 88.5, 74.7 and 74.3 percent respectively than the corresponding prices of the year 1955. The prices of Rabi grains viz., Wheat Rs. 16.07, Barley Rs. 13.04, Gram Rs. 13.20 at this time were respectively higher by 19.0, 74.5 and 67.5 percent than those during the corresponding week of 1955.

In these circumstances Government efforts were directed both towards increasing supplies of goods and restraining excess demand. Increase in supplies, specially of foodgrains, to meet the demand of urban areas was effected in the short run, mainly by import of foodgrains and its distribution by a net work of fair price shops. As the prevailing prices were considered to be adverse to the interest of consumers the State Government opened fair price shops at important consuming centres and the Central Government maintained storage depots at Ajmer, Jodhpur and Jaipur to distribute imported wheat at fixed rates ranging from Rs. 14.37 to Rs. 14.88 per maund.

The Consumers' Price Indices for industrial workers also moved upwards. The general index for Ajmer went up by 8 points from 91 (with base year 1949 =100) in April, 1956 to 99 in March, 1957. The rise in food and clothing and footwear groups was the highest, being a rise of 11 points and 13 points respectively in between April. 1956, and March, 1957. There was a fall of one point in fuel and lighting group and a rise of 2 points in miscellaneous group.

Employment.

It is difficult to draw a comprehensive picture of the employment trends in the State. For the rural sector the data is almost non-existent. For the urban areas the only available data are those relating to Employment Exchanges which, as is well known, are subject to a number of limitations. The data relating to Employment Exchanges indicates that the number of applicants on live-registers increased from 20255 at the end of March, 1956, to 20613 at the end of March, 1957. The distribution of applicants on live-registers seeking employment assistance at the end of March, 1957, was industrial supervisory services 56, skilled and semi-skilled services 753, un-skilled services 12208, educational services 1931, clerical services 3536, domestic services 959 and others 1170 making a total of 20613.

CHAPTER II.

PLAN OUTLAY AND ITS FINANCING.

The Second Five Year Plan in brief.

Encouraged by the success achieved during the closing years of the First Five Year Plan, like rest of the country, a bolder and broader Plan was prepared for Rajasthan. Under the First Five Year Plan, due to certain factors like stabilisation of administrative set-up, restoration of budgetary equilibrium and the solution of acute law and order situation prevailing shortly after the formation of Rajasthan, greatly inadequate provision was made in the beginning. This was, however, ultimately raised to Rs. 2728.70 lakhs and with the addition of provision for centrally sponsored schemes for Rajasthan amounting to Rs. 3721.56 lakhs, the total First Five Year Plan provision came to Rs. 6450.26 lakhs. This included a sum of Rs. 1939.14 lakhs spent on common works on the Bhakra Project. As against this, of the total Second Five Year Plan provision of Rs. 2240.87 crores for the States in the country as a whole Rs. 97.40 crores were provided for Rajasthan. With the merger of Ajmer on Ist November, 1956, its allotment of Rs. 7.87 crores was also added to the share of Rajasthan. The other adjustments in the Plan provision as a result of the transfer and merger of other areas from and into Rajasthan under the States Reorganisation Act are very insignificant. The total Second Five Year Plan provision for Rajasthan thus comes to Rs. 105.27 crores which is 4.70 percent of the provision for the States in the country. The State of Rajasthan, which to a great extent had missed the full opportunity for development during the First Five Year Plan, therefore, planned for a programme of development comparatively bigger in scope than what its internal resources could warrant. This was possible only under a planned economy since the country's over-all resources were largely distributed according to the needs of the development of different areas. The Second Five Year Plan of Rajasthan should, therefore, in fact be treated as the real First Five Year Plan for the State.

The over all outlay under the Second Five Year Plan of Rs. 97.40 crores for Rajasthan and Rs. 7.87 crores for Ajmer was distributed between the different programmes as under :—

Distribution of plan outlay

(1956-61)

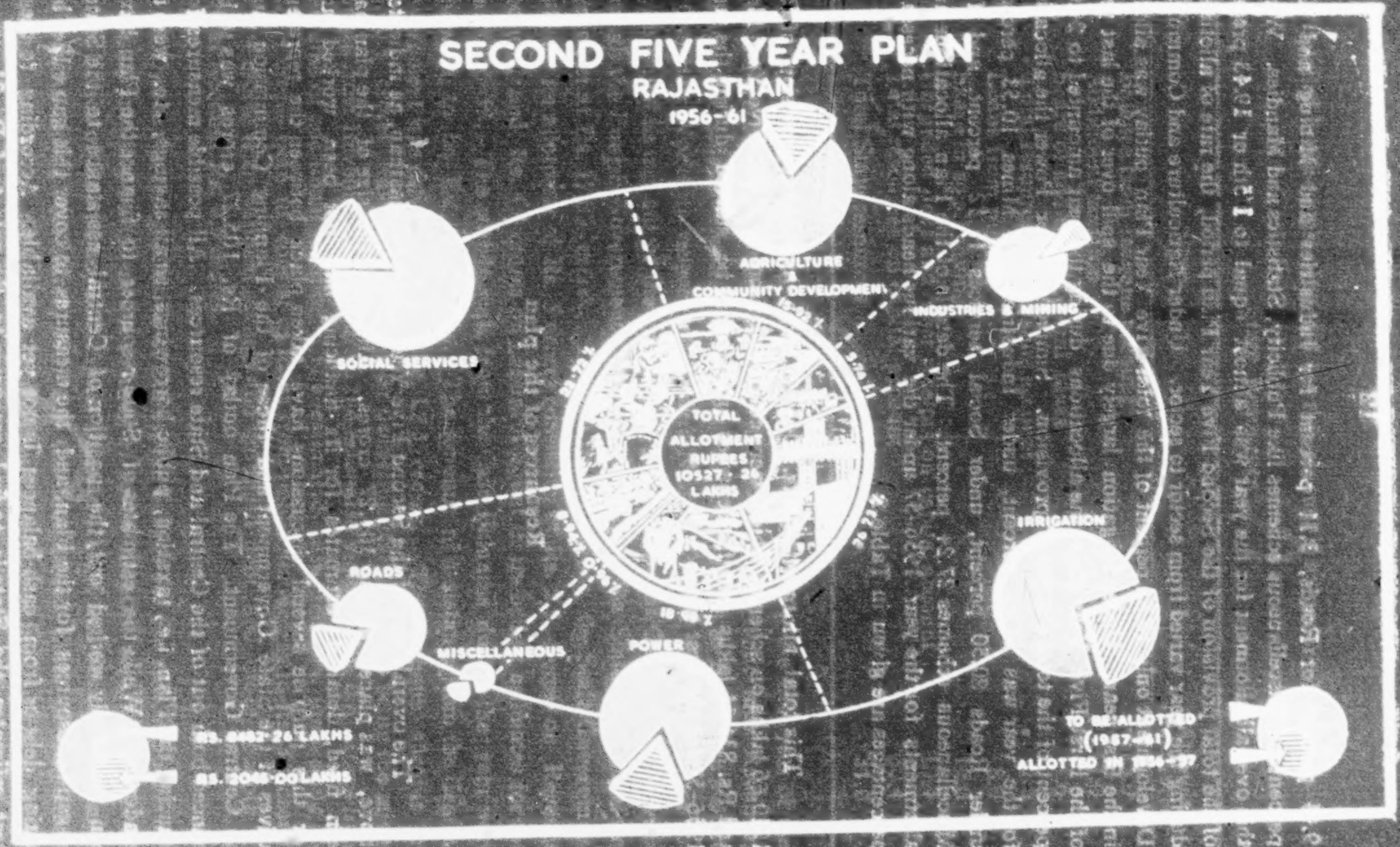
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Allotment for Rajasthan	Allotment for Ajmer	Total	percentage to total
I. Agriculture & Community Development.	1551.10	124.28	1675.38	15.92
(*i*) Agriculture	390.10	39.28	429.38	4.08
(*ii*) Consolidation of holdings	30.00	2.50	32.50	0.31
(*iii*) Animal husbandry	162.00	22.00	184.00	1.75
(*iv*) Cooperation	150.00	14.00	164.00	1.56
(*v*) Forest & soil conservation	174.00	8.00	182.00	1.73
(*vi*) Fisheries	9.00	—	9.00	0.08
(*vii*) Community Dev. & N. E. S.	646.00	28.50	674.50	6.41
II. Irrigation	2680.00	133.28	2813.28	26.73
III. Power	1900.00	99.51	1999.51	18.99
IV. Industries & Mining	554.40	50.00	604.40	5.74
(*i*) Industries	514.25	50.00	564.25	5.36
(*ii*) Mineral development	40.15	—	40.15	0.38
V. Roads	899.00	42.50	941.50	8.94
VI. Social Services	2059.44	332.46	2391.90	22.72
(*i*) Education	900.00	166.25	1066.25	10.13
(*ii*) Medical & public health	640.00	99.42	739.42	7.03
(*iii*) Housing	235.00	28.50	263.50	2.50
(*iv*) Labour & labour welfare	44.70	7.00	51.70	0.49
(*v*) Welfare of backward classes and social welfare services	239.74	31.29	271.03	2.57
VII. Miscellaneous	96.30	4.99	101.29	0.96
(*i*) Publicity	36.00	4.99	40.99	0.39
(*ii*) Statistics	10.00	—	10.00	0.09
(*iii*) Mandies	50.00	—	50.00	0.48
(*iv*) Unallocated	0.30	—	0.30	0.00
TOTAL	9740.24	787.02	10527.26	100.00

It will be seen from the above that the largest allotment i. e., Rs. 2813.28 lakhs or 26.73 percent of the total Plan outlay in the State was to the irrigation sector. Rs. 1000.88 lakhs or 9.51 percent were allotted for agriculture, consolidation of holdings, animal husbandry, fisheries, forest and cooperation. In addition Rs. 674.50 lakhs or 6.41 percent were earmarked for Community development and National extension services. The total provision for Agriculture, Community Development and Irrigation which go towards the development of food resources and industrial raw materials from the Agriculture Sector to prepare a base for industrial development amounted to Rs. 4488.66 lakhs i. e. 42.65 percent of the total plan provision. The outlay of Rs. 1999.51 lakhs or 18.99 percent of the total for power development was only next to Irrigation sector. The provision for Roads was Rs. 941.50 lakhs or 8.94 percent; for industries and Mines Rs. 604.40 lakhs or 5.74 percent; for Social services Rs. 2391.90 lakhs or 22.72 percent; and for miscellaneous items like, Publicity, Statistics, Mandies and others Rs. 101.29 lakhs or 0.96 percent of the total outlay. The main feature of this outlay is that while the emphasis continues to remain on Irrigation, Power, Agriculture and Community Development as in the First Plan although the allotment on these three sectors was reduced from 71.40 percent of the total on First Five Year Plan to 61.64 percent of the total in Second Five Year Plan. The Plan was broad based and it promises for the development of other activities in the State to bring out an over-all economic and social develepement of the State.

Outlay for 1956-57

Out of total Second Five Year Plan provision of Rs. 10527.26 lakhs the outlay for the year 1956-57 was kept at Rs. 2045.00 lakhs. This was 19.43 percent of the total Plan provision for five years or almost 1/5th for the first year. Out of this outlay of Rs. 2045.00 lakhs, privision for Agriculture and Community Development, Irrigation, Power, Industries and Mines, Roads, Social services, and Miscellaneous amounted to Rs. 315.29 lakhs, Rs. 675.29 lakhs, Rs. 360.53 lakhs, Rs. 63.67 lakhs, Rs. 193.00 lakhs, Rs. 409.62 lakhs, and Rs. 27.60 lakhs respectively. Thus out of the total provision for the year 1956-57, 33.02 percent was for Irrigation, 17.63 percent for Power, 20.03 percent for Social services, 15.42 percent for Agriculture and Community Development,


SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN
RAJASTHAN
1956-61
AGRICULTURE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
15.92 %
INDUSTRIES & MINING
3.78 %
IRRIGATION
20.71 %
POWER
18.48 %
MISCELLANEOUS
0.94 %
ROADS
7.90 %
SOCIAL SERVICES
23.77 %
TOTAL ALLOTMENT RUPEES 10527·26 LAKHS
RS. 8482·26 LAKHS
RS. 2045·00 LAKHS
TO BE ALLOTTED (1957-61)
ALLOTTED IN 1956-57

9.44 percent for Roads, 3.11 percent for Industries and Mining and 1.35 percent for Miscellaneous schemes like Publicity, Statistics and Mandies. While this over-all allotment for the year was almost equal to 1/5th or 19.43 precent of the total provision of the Second Five Year Plan period, the rate of allotment during the year varied from sector to sector. Under Agriculture and Community Development only 18.82 percent of the total Five Year Plan outlay was alloted in the first year. Under Irrigation largely due to the spill-over of the last year of the First Five Year Plan the allocations during the year amounted to 24.00 percent of the total five years' provision. Similarly under Power the allocation for the year was 18.03 percent, under Industries and Mines 10.53 percent, under Roads 20.50 percent, under Social services 17.12 percent, and for Miscellaneous schemes 27.24 percent. The details of the Plan allocations and allotments for the year 1956-57 under the various heads along with necessary percentages are given in Table 2.

This total allotment of Rs. 2045.00 lakhs included a provision of Rs. 1210.66 lakhs on schemes which were continued from the First Five Year Plan and Rs. 834.34 lakhs was for schemes proposed to be started during the year 1956-57 for the first time.

Resources of the plan

The overall size of the Second Five Year Plan of Rajasthan, as indicated above, was placed at Rs. 105.27 crores. Although the size of the plan had been fixed, detailed estimates for its financing had not been worked out. For this purpose several discussions have taken place between the representatives of the State Government and those of the Planning Commission and the Central Government. The Plan outlay of Rs. 105.27 crores was to be financed both out of the Central and State resources. All possible measures for financing the Plan, i.e., taxation, public borrowings, small savings, etc.. were to be adopted. While the estimates of State resources to finance the Plan have been tentatively worked out, the position of Central assistance to the State, the gap in resources for the Plan, and the measures to cover this gap either by floating debt or from cash balances is not yet available. According to these latest estimates the State is to find resources to the extent of Rs. 31 crores.

The detailed break-up as estimated for this amount is as under :—

State Resources

S. No.	Item	Amount (Rs. Crores)
1.	Balance from revenue account	—15.0
2.	Additional taxation	11.0
3.	Share of additional central taxes	4.6
	Total resources on revenue account	0.6
4.	Loans from public	8.0
5.	Share in small savings	12.0
6.	Unfunded debt and other receipts on capital account	10.4
	Total resources on capital account	30.4
	Total State resources	31.0

The total Plan allotment for the year 1956–57, the first year of the Second Five Year Plan, was placed at Rs. 20.45 crores split into Revenue, Capital and Loans Heads. It includes Rs. 258.24 lakhs as Rajasthan's share in Common Works in respect of Bhakra-Nangal Project, the expenditure of which would be met out of the loan to be provided by the Government of India through the Punjab Government. The allotment for the State Plan, therefore, works out at Rs. 17.89 crores. To meet its obligations, the State Government budgeted an allotment of Rs. 5 crores consisting of Rs. 0.6 crores on Revenue Account, and Rs. 4.4 crores on Capital Account in its budget estimates for the year 1956–57. The withdrawals from the Cash Balances during the year were estimated to be Rs. 0.5 crores. The amount of assistance from the Central Government was estimated to be Rs. 12.3 crores. The revenue surplus of Rs. 0.6 crores was arrived at after deducting Rs. 0.2 crores being the minus balance from Revenue Account, from the estimated yield of Rs. 0.8 crores from measures of additional taxation. The estimated cash receipts amounting to Rs. 4.4 crores were to consist of loans from public amounting to Rs. 3.1 crores, Rs. 0.4 crores from national savings and unfunded debt and other receipts on Capital Account Rs. 0.9 crores.

Due to the reorganisation of States, the budget for the year 1956–57 was broken up into two parts i.e., one relating to seven months separately for the former States of Rajasthan and Ajmer prior to 1.11.56 and Second relating to five months ending 31st March, 1957 for the reorganised State of Rajasthan. Due to paucity of data it has been difficult to arrive at final figures regarding the financing of the Plan. However, on the basis of available data, the estimates for financing the Plan for the year 1956-57 are placed as under :—

	(Rupees in crores)
Plan outlay	13.7
Resources for the Plan	
1. Loans from Public	3.10
2. Share in Small Savings	0.50
3. Yield from additional taxation	0.80
4. Balance on Revenue Account and miscellaneous receipts on Capital Account	(—)5.50
5. Central Assistance :—	
(a) Grants-in-aid received	2.10
(b) Loans from Central Government	5.98
(c) Estimated loans for share in common works in Bhakra Nangal (Irrigation andPower)	2.58
Total	10.66
6. Net increase in floating debt (including a minus cash balance of Rs. 25.0 lakhs)	3.50
7. Withdrawals from cash balances	0.66

The figure of Loans from public is the actual borrowing raised by the former State of Rajasthan. The State Government's share in small savings is the actual receipt for the new State. The net collections during the year 1956-57 are estimated to have been Rs. 1.95 crores. The rest of the State's share is receivable in the year 1957-58. The additional taxes of Rs. 0.8 crores represents the actual realisations. The actual adjustments both for Plan expenditure and Central Assistance in Common Works of Bhakra-Nangal have not been finalized and therefore the figures of Plan and Central Assistance have been adpoted on a tentative basis. Thus the total receipts amonuted to Rs. 19.22 crores which were, however, set off by a deficit of Rs. 5.50 crores on Revenue Account and Miscellaneous Receipts and capital Account leaving Rs. 13.72 crores to finance the expenditure on Plan schemes.

CHAPTER III.

OVERALL PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE

The execution of Second Five Year Plan schemes began gradually during the year 1956-57. The Plan being implemented all over the country, difficulties in procuring equipments, machineries, construction material and technical staff were experienced from the very beginning. In addition, during the last quarter of the year, when normally large expenditure is incurred, the administrative machinery was geared to complete the second general elections. Inspite of these handicaps an expenditure of Rs. 1372.76 lakhs or 67.13 percent of the total allotment of Rs. 2045 lakhs for the year, was incurred. Out of this, quarterwise details of expenditure are not available for a sum of Rs. 364.55 lakhs which covers expenditure on share of common works on Bhakra Nangal incurred by Punjab Government, expenditure on Ajmer Plan and expenditure on Educational Schemes in Rajasthan. Out of the balance amount of Rs. 1008.21 lakhs, Rs. 154.21 lakhs or 15.30 percent of the expenditure for the year for which quarterwise details are available were spent during the first quarter, Rs. 183.78 lakhs or 18.23 percent during the second quarter and Rs. 206.68 lakhs or 20.49 percent during the third quarter. Thus during the first three quarters of the year only 54.02 percent of the expenditure incurred during the year and for which quarterwise details are available was spent. The tempo of expenditure as usual increased during the last quarter of the year when Rs. 463.54 lakhs i.e., 45.98 percent were spent. This progress of expenditure when viewed against the outlay envisaged for the year, indicates that during the first quarter of the year only 9.98 percent* of the allotment was spent. No expenditure was recorded during this quarter on Fisheries, Mines, Labour and Labour Welfare, Mandies and Statistics largely because these covered new schemes. The expenditure increased to 11.90 percent* during the second quarter and to 13.38 percent* during the third quarter. During the closing quarter of the year nearly 30.00 percent* of the year's outlay or nearly half of the entire expenditure of the year had concentrated. Inspite of this the expenditure was less than anticipated due to reasons given elsewhere.

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* Percentages worked out on an allotment of Rs. 1544.76 lakhs which excludes allotment for Ajmer Plan, Share of Rajasthan on Common Works of Bhakra Nangal and Education Sector in Rajasthan, for which the quarterwise expenditure data is not available.

Break-up of the expenditure on the various sectors of the Plan is given in Table 4. It will be evident that the highest achievement was in the Low Income Group Housing scheme where 83.9 percent more than the allotment for the year was actually spent. Similarly under Forests 7.73 percent more than the allotment for the year was spent. These were followed by Community Development & National Extension Services and Irrigation schemes with 98.35 percent and 83.04 percent respectively. Social Welfare, Medical and Public Health, Education and Roads were sectors where performance in financial terms was between 56 to 80 percent. Besides these, an expenditure to the tune of 40 percent and above was incurred on Labour, Mines, Consolidation of Holdings, Cooperation and Statistics sub-sectors. In the remaining except Fisheries and Mandies the expenditure ranged between 16 percent and 36 percent. 5.71 percent was spent on Fisheries. No expenditure could be incurred on Mandies.

It will be observed that acting on the instructions of the Planning Commission the allotment in the first year of the Second Five Year Plan was largely restricted to the allotment in the last year of the First Five Year Plan. The expenditure during 1956-57 is therefore being compared with the expenditure in the last year of the First Five Year Plan. Under the broad sector Agriculture and Community Development, incorporating Agriculture, Consolidation of Holdings, Animal Hubandry, Co-operation, Forests, Fisheries and Community Development, while during 1955-56 an expenditure of Rs. 246.46 lakhs was incurred, during 1956-57 it amounted to Rs. 227.50 lakhs only. Within this main group, the expenditure under Agriculture decreased from nearly Rs. 66.57 lakhs in 1955-56 to as much as Rs. 28.23 lakhs in 1956-57. Again in Animal Husbandry it decreased from Rs. 18.05 lakhs to Rs. 5.40 lakhs only. In Forests, Co-operation and Community Development and National Extension Services it, however, increased from Rs. 15.98 lakhs, Rs. 11.62 lakhs and Rs. 134.24 lakhs in 1955-56 to Rs. 17.84 lakhs. Rs. 13.01 lakhs and Rs. 161.10 lakhs in 1956-57 respectively. The schemes of Consolidation of Holdings and Fisheries were taken up for the first time in 1956-57. In Irrigation the expenditure in Rajasthan excluding the share in common works decreased from Rs. 507.88 lakhs in 1955-56 to Rs. 386.82 lakhs only in 1956-57. Under Power the expenditure excluding the share in Common Works of Bhakra Nangal increased from Rs. 21.82 lakhs in 1955-56 to Rs. 56.13 lakhs in 1956-57. In the Industries sector there was a nominal increase from Rs. 19.26 lakhs to Rs. 28.34 lakhs and a provision for Mines was made for the first time and an expenditure of Rs. 0.33 lakhs was incurred. Under Roads there was a large decrease in the tempo and the expenditure decreased from Rs. 207.42 lakhs in 1955-56 to Rs. 134.35 lakhs only in 1956-57. Under Social Services the provision for the year alone was only 31 percent more than the expenditure incurred in 1955-56 and yet there was a short-fall in expenditure under almost all sectors constituting Social Services. In Education the expenditure decreased to Rs. 82.65 lakhs in 1956-57 from Rs. 105.21 lakhs in 1955-56. Similarly, under Medical and Public Health including Urban and Rural Water supply it decreased from Rs. 173.43 lakhs to Rs. 98.05 lakhs inspite of the addition of Rs. 1.18 lakhs under Ayurvedic sub sector for the first time in 1956-57. Under Housing, the expenditure increased from Rs. 63.89 lakhs to Rs. 74.47 lakhs. The expenditure for Labour Welfare rose from Rs. 1.02 lakhs to Rs. 2.55 lakhs and for the Welfare of Backward Classes it came down from Rs. 40.07 lakhs to Rs. 20.44 lakhs. Under Miscellaneous, provision for Publicity, Statistics and Mandies was made for the first time in 1956-57 and the expenditure was Rs. 2.14 lakhs and Rs. 0.75 lakhs only under Publicity and Statistics respectively. The over-all conclusion of this comparison is that the tempo of expenditure gained between 1954-55 and 1955-56 was considerably reduced in 1956-57.

A review of the progress of expenditure under different heads since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan indicated that the annual expenditure during 1956-57 was at its peak under Co-operation, Forests, Community Development & National Extension Services, Power, Industries, Housing and Labour Welfare. The annual expenditure under other heads was lower than the peak reached under the First Five Year Plan. No comparion is possible for Consolidation of Holdings, Fisheries, Publicity, Mandies and Statistics as provision under these was made for the first time in the first year of the Second Five Year Plan.

The following table compares the pattern of outlay as it actually materialised at the end of the year 1956-57 with the pattern that was originally envisaged when the year's Plan was initially formulated.

S.No.	Sector	Percentage of the total outlay as	
		Originally estimated	Now estimated
1.	Agriculture and Community Development	15.42	16.57
2.	Irrigation	33.02	40.85
3.	Power	17.63	10.23
4.	Industries and Mines	3.11	2.09
5.	Roads	9.44	9.79
6.	Social Services	20.03	20.26
7.	Miscellaneous	1.35	0.21
	Total	100.00	100.00

It will be observed from the comparison of the two that the order of priorities remains almost the same. However, there are differences of degree as a result of which there is slight shift in emphasis which is largely due to shortfalls in expenditure against the original estimates. Bulk of the outlay was still on Agriculture, Irrigation and Power Projects. Social Services were only next to these sectors.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The First Five Year Plan laid heavy emphasis on agriculture with food and fibre self-sufficiency as the principal targets. In a predominantly agricultural State like Rajasthan where almost 99 percent of its area is rural and 71 percent of its inhabitants are engaged in the exploitation of land, the emphasis was bound to be continued during the Second Five Year Plan as well. The long period attainment of this objective rested on the strengthening of the economic overheads for this purpose, i. e. bringing the largest possible area under irrigation by increasing the irrigation facilities through major, medium and minor irrigation works. The immediate attainment mainly rested upon offering positive aids for extensive and intensive cultivation. The Community Projects and National Extension Service Organisation became the focal agency for implementing these various projects in the rural areas. At the end of the First Five Year Plan the net area sown was 33.53 percent and fallow land was 17.44 percent of the total area of the State and the rest was either not cultivated or uncultivable waste including 4.1 percent under forests. Bulk of the area was under vast expanse of sand dunes and hilly tracts. Inspite of the efforts under the First Year Plan, out of 28303 thousand acres of net cropped area in the State, only 3335 thousand acres i. e. 11.78 percent was under irrigation at the end of the plan. Perennial irrigation was provided by only Gang Canal and Bhakra Cannals by which an area of 702 thousand acres was irrigated in 1955-56. The bulk of the area was dependent on irrigation by percolation wells and the water supply in them was largely dependent on the vicissitudes of the monsoons. The forests covering 4.1 percent of the State were insufficient to protect the hilly areas against excessive soil erosion and flat lands against dessication and erosion caused by winds. March of the desert had also to be stopped. Although by the end of the First Five Year Plan, Rajastnan became almost self-sufficient in food resources during good monsoon years of production and had become a net exporter of foodgrains, the surplus production was however only marginal. This state of economy at the end of the First Five Year Plan required continued and intensified efforts to raise the agrucultural production and the standard of living of the rural masses.

The sector included programmes for increasing agricultural production, consolidation of holdings, developing animal husbandry and fisheries, forests and soil conservation, co-operation and community development and national extension service. The total outlay on Agriculture and Community Development during the year 1956-57 was Rs. 315.29 lakhs, which was 18.82 percent of the total Second Five Year Plan outlay in this Sector. The expenditure incurred during 1956-57 in this sector was Rs. 227.50 lakhs or 72.16 percent of the allotment. Rs. 220.83* lakhs were spent on Rajasthan schemes and Rs. 6.67 lakhs on Ajmer schemes. Rs. 21.78 lakhs or 9.57 percent of the total expenditure in Rajasthan was spent in the first quarter, Rs. 33.30 lakhs or 14.64 percent in the second quarter, Rs. 35.28 lakhs or 15.51 percent in the third quarter and Rs. 130.47 lakhs or 57.35 percent in the last quarter of the year. Again 6.91 percent, 10.56 percent, 11.19 percent and 41.38 percent of the allotment was spent in the first, second, third and last quarter of the year respectively. The following table gives the priorities envisaged within this sector at the beginning of the year in the outlay and priorities which actually emerged at the end of the year by expenditure :—

Programmes	Priorities in 1956-57 on the basis of	
	Outlay	Expenditure
	(In percentage)	
1. Community development & National extension services	51.96	70.81
2. Agriculture	24.96	12.41
3. Co-operation	9.93	5.72
4. Animal husbandry	6.57	2.37
5. Forests	5.25	7.84
6. Consolidation of holdings	1.11	0.83
7. Fisheries	0.22	0.02
Total	100.00	100.00

From this it follows that in original outlay the first priority was given to Community Projects and National Extention Services followed by programmes under agriculture proper. In the descending order, the priorities were given to cooperation, forests, animal husbandry, consolidation of holdings and fisheries. However, the actual expenditure indicates that these priorities were considerably altered. Community Projects and National Extension Service took about 3/4th

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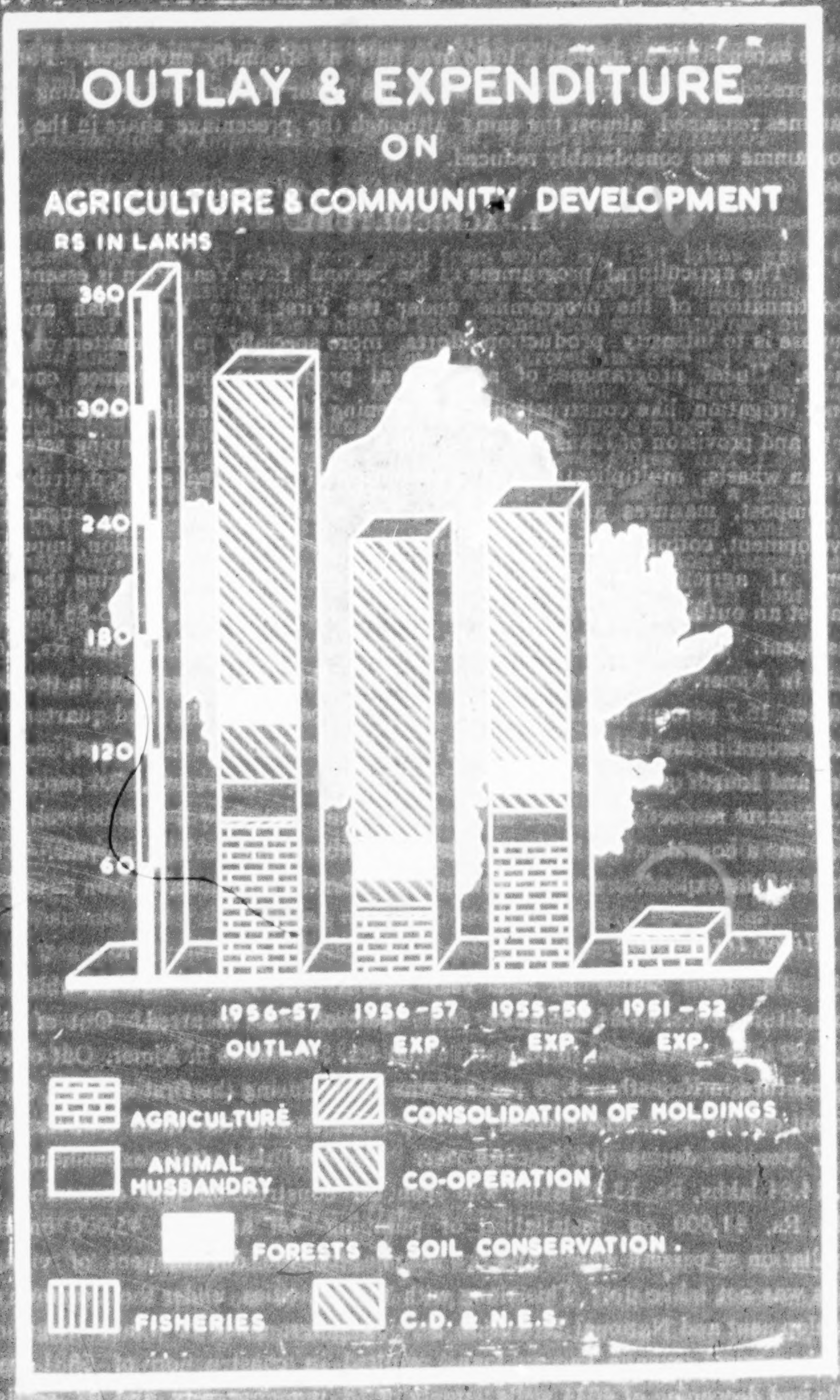
*Includes data on C. D. & N. E. S. for Ajmer which is not available separately.


OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE
ON
AGRICULTURE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
RS IN LAKHS
360
300
240
180
120
60
1956-57 OUTLAY
1956-57 EXP.
1955-56 EXP.
1951-52 EXP.
AGRICULTURE
CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
CO-OPERATION
FORESTS & SOIL CONSERVATION
FISHERIES
C.D. & N.E.S.

of the expenditure as against a little over half as originally envisaged. Forests took precedence over cooperation while the order under the remaining programmes remained almost the same although the precentage share in the total programme was considerably reduced.

1. AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural programme of the Second Five Year Plan is essentially a continuation of the programme under the First Five Year Plan and its prupose is to intensify production efforts, more specially in the matters of food grains. Under programmes of agricultural production the schemes covered minor irrigation like construction and deepening of wells, development of village tanks and provision of loans for water lifting equipment like pumping sets and persian wheels. multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, distribution of compost, manures and fertilizers, plant protection measures, sugarcane development, cotton extension, agricultural research and information, improvement of agricultural statistics and agricultural education. During the year agairst an outlay of Rs. 78.69 lakhs a sum of Rs. 28.23 lakhs or 35.88 percent was spent. Out of this Rs. 22.56 lakhs were spent in Rajasthan and Rs. 5.67 lakhs in Ajmer. Out of the expenditure in Rajasthan 8.5 percent was in the first quarter, 16.7 percent in the second quarter, 21.8 percent in the third quarter and 53.0 percent in the last quarter of the year. The expenditure in the first, second, third and fourth quarter of the year was 3.0 percent, 5.8 percent, 7.6 percent & 18.5 percent respectively of the allotment for the year. It will thus be seen that there was a considerable shortfall under this programme during the year. The details of the expenditure and achievements under the schemes are given as under.

(1) ***Minor Irrigation*** :

The total outlay for the year was Rs. 22.43 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 14.84 lakhs or 66.16 percent was incurred. Out of this Rs. 9.82 lakhs were spent in Rajasthan and Rs. 5.02 lakhs in Ajmer. Out of the expenditure in Rajasthan 4.99 percent was spent during the first quarter, 20.47 percent during the second quarter, 26.17 percent during the third quarter and 48.37 percent during the last quarter. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 14.84 lakhs, Rs. 13 98 lakhs was spent on construction and deepening of wells, Rs. 41,000 on installation of pumping set and Rs. 45,000 on the installation of persian wheels and the scheme for the development of village tanks was not taken up. This along with the activities under the Community Development and National Extension Services programmes for minor irrigation and the normal revenue Taccavi loans, resulted in construction of 6881 new wells and deepening of 4034 wells, supply of 78 pumping sets and 92 persian wheels against a target of construction of 5172 wells and deepenings of 2300 wells and supply of 96 pumping sets and 300 persian wheels respectively.

(2) *Distribution of Improved Seeds, Compost, Manures and Fertilizers.*

Against an outly of Rs. 10.52 lakhs, out of which Rs. 10.05 lakhs were for multiplication & distribution of seeds and Rs. 0.47 lakhs for manures and fertilizers, only Rs. 1.43 lakhs were spent from which Rs. 1.32 lakhs were for multiplication and distribution of seeds and only Rs. 11,000 for distribution of manures and fertilizers. The whole of the expenditure was incurred only in the third and fourth quarters constituting 33.6 percent and 66.4 percent of the total expenditure, respectively. As a result of this two farms for seed multiplication were opened at Banswara and Kota against a target of 5 farms, 15 seed stores were opened against a target of 25 seed stores, and 1.80 lakh maunds of improved varieties of seeds were distributed against a target of 1.50 lakhs maunds. 150 Tons of superphosphate and 3,000 tons of ammonium sulphate were distributed against a traget of 330 tons and 3000 tons respectively. Against the target of distributing 95,000 tons of compost, 87,151 tons was distributed.

(3) *Plant Protection* :

Plant protection operations were conducted against grass-hoppers, rats and other pests and diseases for the protection of food crops, vegetables, fruit trees, seed stores and control of weeds and wheat rusts. Against an outlay of Rs. 0.65 lakhs only Rs. 0.04 lakhs were spent. With this expenditure under the plan and other plant protection measures through normal expenditure the achievements under this scheme were reported to be fairly satisfactory. Against a target of protecting 1 lakh and 3 lakh acres from grass hoppers and rats respectively, 14,000 and 3.88 lakhs acres were protected. Under control of other pests and diseases the targets achieved were 77.083 acres and 6.079 acres, 1.05 lakh units, 8270 maunds, 25 units, 219 acres and 1203 acres for field crops, vegetables, fruit trees, treatment of seed store pests, store-fumigation, weed control, wheat-rust control against a target of 70,000 acres, 10,000 acres, 60,000 units, 10,000 maunds, 150 units, 2,000 acres and 5,000 acres respectively.

(4) *Sugarcane, Cotton and Fruit Development* :

Under these three schemes, against on outlay of Rs. 2.26 lakhs, only Rs. 87,000 were spent out of which the expenditure in Rajasthan alone amounted to Rs. 53,000. The expenditure in Rajasthan during the first, second, third and fourth quarters was 18.9 percent, 24.5 percent, 9.4 percent and 27.2 percent respectively of the total. As a result of this 18000 acres were brought under sugarcane against the target of 12000 acres leading to additional production of about 78000 tons against a target of 65000 tons. 2.68 lakh acres of additional land was benifitted against the target of 2.46 lakhs acres under cotton extension scheme, leading to additional production of 33396 bales against a target of 22700 bales.

(5) *Agricultural Research and Education* :

Against the total outlay of Rs. 24.91 lakhs a sum of only Rs. 3.88 lakhs was spent during the year; Rs. 3.87 lakhs was in Rajasthan and Rs. 0.01 lakh in Ajmer. 9.04 percent of the expenditure in Rajasthan was spent during the first quarter, 16.54 percent during the second quarter, 21.19 percent during the third quarter and 53.23 percent during the last quarter of the year. Under agricultural research, work was undertaken for Botanical extension, study of Millets and pulses, Soil Survey and Field Experiments in Chemistry. As only few appointments of technical hands could be made, and that too very late during the year, the research work mostly remained at its initial stages. Preliminary training in Plant Breeding was given to the staff recruited for Botanical extension and new work on vegetables, Pholyploids and oil seed was started. The Chemistry Section completed the results of various field experiments conducted during the First Five Year Plan period and made recommendations on fertilizing and the limited use of trace elements and catalyst on selected cultivators fields. Soil Survey in half of the Banswara District and Ganganagar District was completed with the examination of 5 profiles in Banswara and 4 in Ganganagar District. Collection of 32 soil sample in Banswara District and 32 in Ganganagar District was also done. The samples will be examined in the laboratory and these areas will be delineated. The preliminary work to start soil survey of Jaipur district was also initiated through dividing the district in small blocks and in the preparation of small maps of the area. The Statistical Section prepared designs for Chemist, Pathologist and Botanist and the data furnished by the Economic Botanist regarding Maize trials was analysed. Steps were also taken to strengthen the machinery for the collection of agricultural statistics. Crop-cutting experiments were continued to be conducted on the major foodgrains and were proposed to be extended to additional crops. Agricultural college started at Udaipur during the First Five Year Plan period was strengthened.

(6) *Agricultural Marketing* :—

To provide better marketing facilities and for the introduction of Regulated Markets Act, machinery was set up in the State. During the year a sum of Rs. 22,000 was spent against a target of Rs. 0.55 lakhs and the staff was trained to undertake the work.

Agricultural Production Trends

When the Second Five Year Plan was originally framed, the targets of additional production were 6 lakh tons of foodgrains, 0.94 lakh bales of cotton, 67,000 tons of sugarcane (Gur) and 45,000 tons of oil seeds. During the year 1956-57 these targets were reviewed in the light of discussions of the Mussorie Conference and a coordinated programme was arrived at after discussions between the Agriculture, Irrigation and Planning and Development Department of the State. The targets of additional production for the plan were revised to 7.50 lakhs tons in respect of foodgrains, while the targets in respect of cotton, sugarcane and oil seeds were kept the same. These were further revised by the Planning Commission in consultation with the state Government and the revised targets were fixed at 7.87 lakhs tons of foodgrains, 2.65 lakh bales of cotton, 1.1 lakh tons of sugarcane (Gur) and 2.40 lakhs tons of oil seeds.

The various measures incorporated under agricultural programme during the year envisaged an additional production of 61,225 tons of foodgrains, 22,700 bales of cotton and 65,000 tons of sugarcane. Out of 61,225 tons of additional foodgrains, 25,000 tons was estimated to be contributed by major irrigation, 12,625 tons by minor irrigation, 10,600 tons by fertilizers and manures, 4,000 tons by improved seeds, 4,000 tons by land reclamation and development and 5,000 tons by improved agricultural practices.

Against these targets, due to decrease in irrigation under Bhakra Nangal Canal there was a decrease in achievement of production to the extent of nearly 10,000 tons as a result of major and medium irrigation works instead of the anticipated increase of 25,000 tons. As a result of minor irrigation the increase is estimated to be nearly 14,425 tons consisting of 8,000 tons due to bunds and tanks benefitting 32,000 acres, 5,150 tons due to construction of 6,881 wells (including the wells constructed in Community Project areas) benefitting an area of 20,600 acres, 1,000 tons by deepening of 3,938 wells (including the wells in Community Projects areas) benefitting 4,000 acres, 25 tons due to 7 Tube wells benefitting 100 acres and 150 tons by 64 village tanks benefitting 600 acres. Bulk of this benefit due to minor irrigation was, however, wiped off as a result of decrease under major irrigation by Bhakra Nangal Canal. Agricultural machinery is estimated to have yielded an increase of 75 tons by the instalment of 65 pumping sets and 92 persian wheels benefitting an area of 200 and 100 acres respectively. 4,180 tons of additional production resulted due to land improvement extending to an area of 3.38 lakh acres. The additional production due to distribution of improved seeds and manures and fertilizers was 9,000 tons and 10,951 tons benefitting an area of 3 lakh acres and 1.05 lakh acres respectively. Improved agricultural practices extending to an area of 0.88 lakh acres are estimated to have resulted in an additional production of 8,800 tons. Thus the total additional production as a result of plan efforts is estimated to be 37,331 tons against the target of 61,225 tons.

The target of additional sugarcane production of 65,000 tons exceeded during the year by 13,000 tons. This additional production of 78,000 tons is estimated to have been achieved to the extent of 40,000 tons as a result of irrigation by major works benefitting 4,000 acres, 10,000 tons through minor irrigation benefitting 1,000 acres, 10,000 tons through manures and fertilizers benfitting 7,000 acres, 12,000 tons by green manuring benefitting 4,000 acres and 6,000 tons through improved seeds benefitting 2,000 acres. Thus in respect of sugarcane the targets of providing manures and fertilizers and green manuring were exceeded.

In respect of cotton a target of producing 22,700 additional bales was fixed and as against this the actual achievement is estimated to be 33,396 additional bales. This has been achieved by 900 bales through major irrigation benefitting an area of 4,500 acres, 86 bales through minor irrigation benefitting an area of 500 acres, 5, 100 bales through ammonium sulphate and compost benefitting an area of 32,000 acres, 12, 240 bales through improved seeds benefitting an area of 1.83 lakh acres, 13, 770 bales through land reclamation benefitting an area of 27, 600 acres and 1300 bales through general improvement of agricultural practices extending to an area of 20,000 acres. The targets of area benefitted during the year exceeded under fertilizers and manures, improved seeds and land reclamation while the shortfall under major and minor irrigation and general improvement of agricultural practices. The targets and achievements referred to above however relate to the former territory of Rajasthan and exclude Ajmer.

Land Utilisation and Agricultural Production

Before the initiation of the Plan schemes food shortage had been a stare on the face of the people. Rajasthan was deficit in foodgrains and it had to import foodgrains to the extent of 1 lakh tons per year. The Plan schemes, thereofre, envisaged increased food production, through intensive as well as extensive cultivation. As a result of activities laying emphasis on bringing fallow land under plough, stepping up of production through better agricultural practices, seeds and manures and enhanced irrigation facilities, not only land utilisation pattern changed but had its marked effect on crop pattern too. The net area sown rose from 32.36 percent in 1954-55 to 33.53 percent in 1955-56. The area not available for cultivation was 19.58 percent in 1954-55 and was reduced to

19.13 percent in 1955-56. The area under irrigation also increased from 3.62 percent in 1954-55 to 3.95 percent in the total area in 1955-56. As a result of the increase in the irrigation facilities, the gross irrigated area under food crops, cotton and sugarcane increased by 5.59 percent, 13.58 percent and 17.65 percent respectively during 1955-56 as compared to 1954-55.

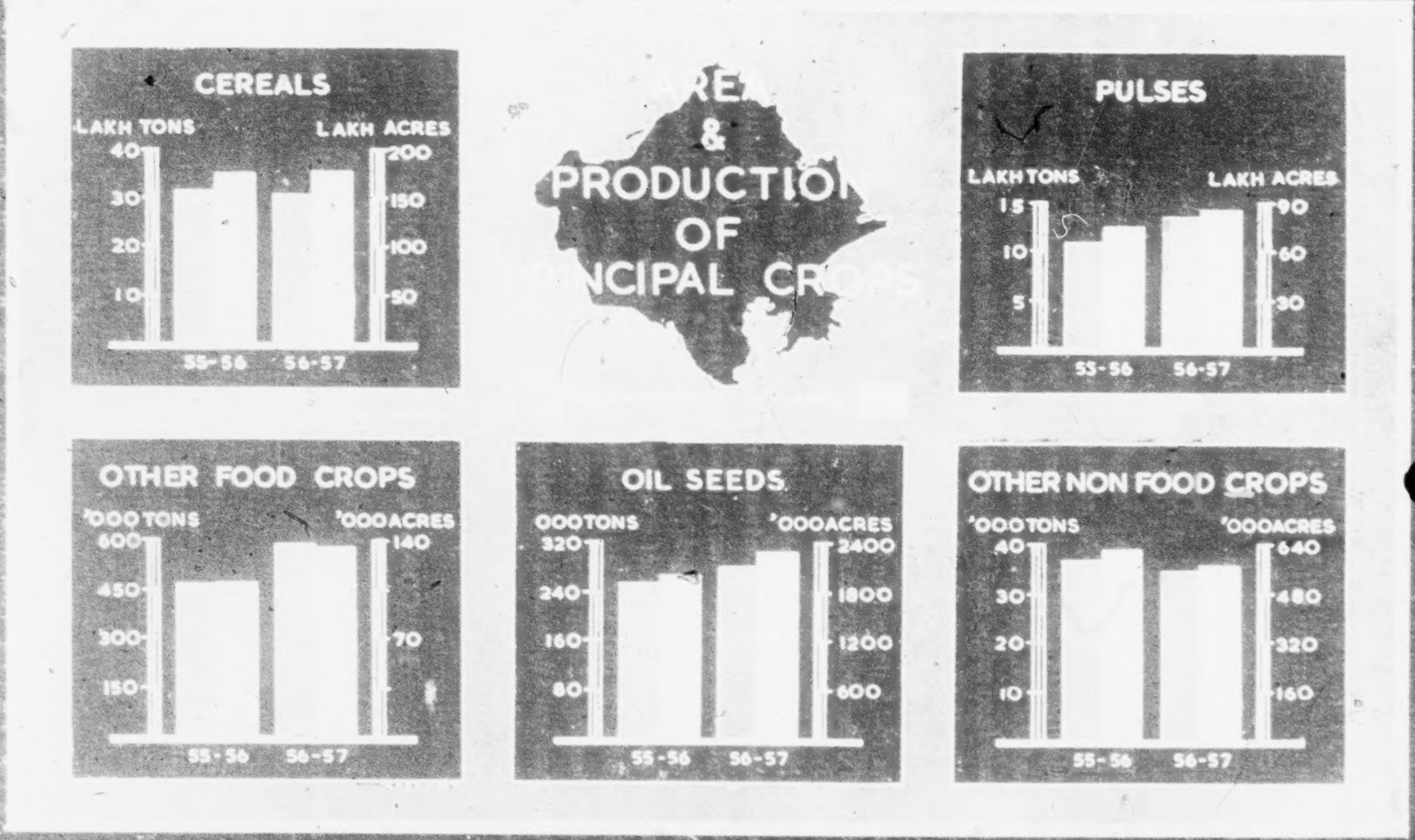
Acreage and Production

While the food crops covered 75.18 percent of the total cropped area in 1954-55, it rose to 79.93 percent in 1955-56. According to the forecast estimates of different crops for the year 1956-57 as compared to the revised forecast figures of the last year there was an increasing trend in the area under various important food crops and their production. Under wheat the area registered an increase by 36.45 percent, under Gram by 16.88 percent and under other Pulses by 9.38 percent. Under Sugarcane and Oil-seeds the increase registered in the area was 26.15 percent and 14.76 percent respectively. Detailed information on acreage under principal crops is given in Table 10.

Not only there has been an increase in the area under various important crops, the corresponding increase in the volume of agricultural output in respect of some of the crops is also very significant according to the final forecast figures for 1956-57. The marked increase has been registered in respect of the production of Wheat, Jowar, Barley, Gram and other Kharif Pulses over the last year's revised estimates by 31.20 percent, 1.82 percent, 22.41 percent, 35.93 percent and 3.55 percent respectively. The production of sugarcane and oil seeds also indicate substantial increase in the production registering 26.27 percent and 9.92 percent over the last years figures. Detailed information on yield of principal crops is given in Table 11.

II. CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS.

Fragmentation of holdings has been described as one of the greatest impediments to the adoption of improved methods of agricultural production. The remedy has been found in the consolidation of holdings. While in many states of the country consolidation programme has been in operation during the First Five Year Plan, it was initiated in Rajasthan only during Second Five Year Plan. Realising the advantage of consolidation of holdings, viz; saving of time and labour, facitities for improvement of land through irrigation as well as dry farming practices, provision of opportunity for re-planning individual holdings and the village Abadi and provision of roads and other amenities, Rs. 32.50 lakhs were allotted for this scheme under the Second Five Year Plan for conoslidation of 31.5 lakh acres of land. Out of this,



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Rs. 3.50 lakhs i. e., 10.77 percent of the Plan provision were earmarked for the year 1956-57. Against this allotment an expenditure of Rs. 1.88 lakhs i. e, 53.7 percent was incurred during the year. Bulk of the expenditure consisting of Rs. 1.52 lakhs i. e. 80.47 percent of the total was incurred during the fourth quarter, when the machinery for the consolidation activities was geared up. The expenditure during the first three quarters amounted to Rs. 0.04 lakhs or 2.39 percent, Rs. 0.05 lakhs or 2.66 percent and Rs. 0.27 lakhs or 14.48 percent respectively.

Since this scheme was entirely a new one, it was necessary to organise the department and to recruit and train personnel who could execute the operations in the field. During the year 1956-57, therefore, the activities concentrated round the recruitment of staff and training thereof. It was proposed to appoint 224 persons and train 223 persons covering all ranks of officers from the Surveyor to the Joint Director as against which 178 persons were recruited and trained. The training was held in 4 centres in the State viz., Bassi, Bhadra, Sumerpur and Partapuagar (Udaipur). With the help of this staff and the further strength to be recruited during the following year, it is proposed to consolidate 1.00 lakh acres of land in the State during 1957-58 During the current year preliminary requirements such as prescribing of the forms, recruitment of staff, purchase of instruments, drawing materials and purchase of vehicles for conveyance, have been completed. The ground for the actual field operation to start in the following year has thus been prepared.

III. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The programme of animal husbandry covers dairy and poultry development scheme, All India key village scheme, gaushala development and gosadans, training of staff, construction of veterinary hospitals, conversion of dispensaries into hospitals and opening of new dispensaries, mobile veterinary dispensaries, purchase and subsidy of calves and bull premium schemes, rehabilitation of nomadic breeders, camel improvement, cattle shows, hostel at the farm, sheep and wool development and Veterinary College scheme. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 20.73 lakhs a sum of only Rs. 5.40 lakhs or 26.05 percent was incurred during the year 1956-57. Out of this amount Rs. 4.89 lakhs were spent in Rajasthan. Rs. 0.56 lakhs, Rs. 1.33 lakhs, Rs. 0.69 lakhs and Rs. 2.31 lakhs or 11.4 percent, 27 2 percent, 14.2 percent and 47.2 percent were spent in Rajasthan during first, second, third and fourth quarter respectively. The remaining sum of Rs. 0.51 lakhs was spent in Ajmer. In terms of physical achivements the following targets were achieved under the various shemes.

(1) *All-India Key Village Scheme*:

Rs. 0.05 lakhs i. e. 2.40 percent were spent against Rs. 2.08 lakhs during the year. Out of this, Rs. 1,000 were spent in Rajasthan and that too during the last quarter, the remaining being spent in Ajmer. Towards the end of the year, steps were taken to start two artificial insemination centres at Ajmer and Nagour and 14 key village centres as aimed for the year.

(2) *Gaushala Development and Gosadan*:

Against Rs. 1.46 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 0.87 lakhs i. e., 59.5 percent of the allotment was incurred. Rs. 0.66 lakhs were spent in Rajasthan. Out of this, expenditure incurred during second, third and fourth quarter was 1.5 percent, 10.6 percent, and 87.9 percent respectively. Rs. 0.21 lakhs were spent in Ajmer. For the development of gaushalas, aid was given to 6 Gaushalas as envisaged for the year. The scheme of starting gosadan however was not taken up.

(3) *Poultry Development*:

Against Rs. 0.73 lakhs, out of which Rs. 0.63 lakhs were earmarked for poultry development and Rs. 0.10 lakhs for reorganisation of poultry farm at Jaipur, only Rs. 0.04 lakhs i. e., 5.4 percent were spent. The entire expenditure was incurred during the fourth quarter in Rajasthan. Here again steps for organising four extension centres for the development of poultry as envisaged for the year were taken. No work, however, could be taken up for the reorganisation of poultry farm at Jaipur.

(4) *Supervisory Staff*:

Out of an outlay of Rs. 1.90 lakhs for the year only Rs. 0.16 lakhs i. e., 8.4 percent was spent. The entire expenditure was incurred during the last quarter. In order to strengthen the supervisory staff to cover up the various schemes under the Plan, 2 Deputy Directors and 18 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, as aimed at, were appointed towards the end of the year.

(5) *Veterinary Dispensaries and Hospitals*:

Against a provision of Rs. 2.84 lakhs out of which Rs. 1.26 lakhs were for construction of buildings, Rs. 0.50 lakhs for mobile dispensaries and Rs. 1.08 lakhs for the opening of Veterinary dispensaries, a sum of Rs. 3.11 lakhs was spent. Out of this, Rs. 2.95 lakhs were spent in Rajasthan and Rs. 0.16 lakhs in Ajmer. The expenditure in Rajasthan incurred during first, second, third and fourth quarter was 16.26 percent, 31.53 percent, 11.19 percent and 41.02 percent of the total, respectively. Under the scheme of starting mobile field unit, one field unit started working during the year and 17 new dispensaries, as aimed at, were opened.

(6) Bull Premium and Purchase and Distribution of Calves Scheme :

Rs. 0.21 lakh i. e., 34.4 percent was spent against Rs. 0.61 lakh during 1956-57 out of which Rs. 0.26 lakh were earmarked for Bull premium scheme and Rs. 0.35 lakh for the purchase and distribution of calves separately. The entire expenditure was incurred during the last quarter. Against the targets of selecting 250 bulls and purchasing 100 calves for providing subsidy, 100 bulls and 60 calves were selected and purchased respectively and subsidised accordingly.

(7) Dairying and Milk Supply :

Against Rs. 0.45 lakhs, Rs. 0.07 lakhs i e. 15.5 percent were spent. Whole of this expenditure was incurred during second and fourth quarter constituting 14.3 percent and 85.7 percent respectively. It is envisaged to start one Cooperative Milk Union and one Cooperative Creamery in the course of Second Five Year Plan. During 1956-57 the survey of milk pockets in Jaipur District was conducted as envisaged.

IV. COOPERATION

Out of an allotment of Rs. 31.30 lakhs for the co-operative movement in the State for 1956-57, Rs. 13.01 lakhs i.e., 41.56 percent were spent during the year out of which Rs. 0.24 lakhs were spent in Ajmer and Rs. 12.77 lakhs in Rajasthan where bulk of the expenditure i.e. Rs. 12.50 lakhs amounting to 97.88 percent were spent during the fourth quarter alone. Rs. 0.03 lakhs i.e., 0.24 percent, Rs. 0.06 lakhs i.e. 0.47 percent and Rs. 0.18 lakhs i. e. 1.41 percent of of the total were spent during the first, second and third quarters respectively. In all, eleven development schemes were proposed to be taken under the cooperative sector during 1956-61, out of which 8 had been started during the current year. The progress under each of the schemes is given below :

(1) Share Capital Contribution and Subsidy for Staff :

It was proposed to contribute share capital and to give subsidy for staff to the Rajasthan State (Apex) Cooperative Bank, Central Land Mortgage Bank, 5 Central Cooperative Banks and 45 large sized societies during 1956-57. The programme was carried according to schedule.

For contribution of share capital Rs. 17.00 lakhs were provided in the 1956-57 budget. The provision for the scheme of giving subsidy for staff was

Rs. 1.01 lakhs. The expenditure against these amounted to Rs. 9.88 lakhs and Rs. 0.84 lakhs respectively. The total amount under the former was obtained by the State Government as loan from the Reserve Bank of India. As regards the latter, Central and State Governments shared the expenditure equally.

(2) Godowns for Large Sized Societies :

During the year 1956–57 six godowns for large sized societies were to be constructed. Construction of four godowns was started at Kanota, Rani, Baran and Pratappur in February, 1957, but these could not be completed because the work was started only in the last quarter of the year. On the construction of godowns against an allotment of Rs. 0.80 lakhs, only Rs. 0.09 lakhs were spent.

(3) Marketing Societies :

Five Marketing Societies were scheduled to be organised in 1956-57. Two godowns were also to be constructed under this scheme. Though all the five societies were organised, the work of construction of godowns could start very late. As such, construction of only 1 godown was started and the work remained incomplete till the end of 1956-57. The expenditure on this scheme amounted to Rs. 0.83 lakhs.

(4) Co-operative Development Fund and Agricultural Credit (Relief & Guarantee) Fund :

These two funds were to be created this year for the development of rural credit institutions by the State Government. The first was to be started this year with an amount of Rs. 0.45 lakhs and the second with Rs. 0.80 lakhs. The State Government had taken this scheme but the proposed amount could not be finally set aside for the creation of the said funds.

(5) Co-operative Farming:

Two co-operative farming societies were to be organised and subsidy was to be given to each of them. For this purpose Rs. 20,000 were provided in the budget for 1956-57. The work was completed according to schedule and the total provision was utilized.

(6) Recruitment and Training of Personnel :

To implement the schemes under the cooperative sector, the need for adequate and trained personnel was paramount. A programme for the recruitment of 521 persons and training of 321 persons was fixed for 1956–57. The actual achievements against this was recruitment of 425 persons and training of

113 persons. The target of training the personnel fell short due to late recruitment of staff. As regards expenditure incurred on these two schemes, against an allotment of Rs. 4.97 lakhs for recruitment of staff and Rs. 1.12 lakhs for training of personnel, Rs. 0.87 lakhs and Rs. 0.30 lakhs respectively were actually spent.

The number of cooperative societies and membership in the State, at the end of 1955–56 was 8077 and 2,74,718 respectively which increased to 9082 and 3,43,583 by the end of 1956–57 registering 12.44 percent and 25.07 percent increase. The number of central finance institutions, agricultural credit societies, agricultural non-credit societies had increased in 1956–57 to 24, 5452 and 489 respectively with membership of 11,353, 182508 and 14,241 respectively. This registered an increase of 26.32 percent 13.09 percent and 31.45 percent respectively in case of number of cooperative institutions as compared to 1955–56 and an increase of 33.63 percent, 38.02 percent and 49.78 percent respectively in case of membership in these categories of institutions. The decrease by 1.64 percent in case of Central non-credit societies and by 12.48 percent in its membership as compared to 1955–56 was due to amalgamation of small Agricultural non-credit societies into large sized agricultural societies. Besides these, Central Land Mortgage Banks at Ajmer and Jaipur with membership of 749 were organised during 1956-57. The number of primary land mortgage banks remained 22 as in 1955–56 but the number of membership increased to 1899 in 1956–57 from 1868 in 1955–56. The number of non-agricultural credit societies and non-agricultural non-credit societies decreased to 271 as compared to 280 in 1955-56 registering a decrease of 3.21 percent which was due to the fact that some of the societies of artisans were purely doing credit business which were later on classified as industrial societies. The number of non-agricultural non-credit societies rose to 2048 registering an increase of 13.65 percent as compared to 1955-56. In addition to these the State Cooperative Bank, with total membership of 334 was also in operation.

V. FORESTS AND SOIL CONSERVATION.

The forest development in the State was envisaged to be carried out through three different stages i.e., (1) Preparation of scheme, working plans and survey, demarcation; forest research and training of personnel, (2) Development of forest through afforestation, plantation and rehabilitation of forest in different areas, and (3) Provision of amenities for forest development work including schemes on soil conservation, building of National Park and Games Sanctuaries and construction of roads and buildings. Rs. 16.56 lakhs were alloted for this sector for the year 1956–57, against which Rs. 17.84 lakhs i.e. 7.73 percent more than the allotment were spent during the year. The progress of expenditure and physical achievements under each of the schemes in this sector is given below :—

(1) *Preparation of Schemes and Training of Staff* :

Rs. 8.55 lakhs were allotted under this scheme, including Rs. 2.64 lakhs for working plan and surveys, Rs. 4.00 lakhs for demarcation and settlement, Rs. 0.38 lakhs for forest research and Rs. 1.53 lakhs for forest training to the staff. Out of this amount, Rs. 6.07 lakhs i. e., 70.9 percent of the allotment were spent during the year including Rs. 0.40 lakhs on working plan surveys, Rs. 3.78 lakhs on demarcation and settlement, Rs. 0.32 lakhs for forest research and Rs. 1.57 lakhs for training. With this amount, necessary data for preparation of working plan was collected in two divisions as planned during the year. 1878 square miles of land were demarcated against the target of 3200 square miles. Silvicultural research was organised and training was imparted to three officers, five rangers, 23 foresters and 266 forest guards at the Forest Training School in the State and at Dehradun as planned.

(2) *Developmaut of Forests* :

With a view to develop forests Rs. 0.90 lakhs for village afforestation, Rs. 3.00 lakhs for commercial plantation and Rs. 0.20 lakhs for industrial plantation, Rs. 0.50 lakhs for rehabilitation of jagir forests and Rs. 0.58 lakhs for existing forests, making a total of Rs. 5.18 lakhs, were allotted for the year 1956-57. As against this allotment, Rs. 8.66 lakhs or 67.2 percent more than the allotment were spent. Rs. 3.28 lakhs, Rs. 4.14 lakhs, Rs. 0.10 lakhs and Rs. 1.14 lakhs were spent on afforestation, commerical plantation, industrial plantation and the rehabilitation of forest scheme respectively. As a result of development measures 650 acres of land subject to water erosion and 560 acres of land subject to wind erosion has been treated by afforestation against the targets of 400 and 300 acres respectively. Commercial plantation in 1945 acres as against 1830 acres and industrial plantation in 200 acres against 200 acres target was completed. 1250 and 4200 acres of jagir and existing forest respectively were rehabilitated as against 1350 and 4200 acres respectively.

(3) *Soil Conservation and other Forest Development* :

Out of an allotment of Rs. 2.83 lakhs; Rs. 3.11 lakhs i. e., 9.89 percent more than allotment was spent on Soil Conservation and other schemes facilitating forest development. Rs. 2.03 lakhs i. e., nearly 48 percent more than allotment were spent on soil conservation measures in eroded marginal lands, hilly areas and roadside avenue plantation. Rs. 0.40 lakhs i. e., 81.8 percent more than the allotment for development of national park and games sanctuaries, and Rs. 0.12 lakhs i. e., 80 percent of the allotment for construction of roads and Rs. 0.06 lakhs i. e, 33 percent of the allotment on forest nurseries and Rs. 0.50 lakhs or 55 percent of the allotment on the construction of buildings respectively were spent. As a result of these activities 575 acres of eroded marginal land was afforested as a measure of soil conservation and 200 acres in hilly tracts and 5 miles of Roadside avenues was carried out for planting during 1957-58. One forest nursery was also established during the year, and 8 games sanctuaries were developed, 16 miles of fair weather motorable approach roads in the forest areas against a target of 11 miles were constructed.

VI FISHERIES.

Under the programme of fisheries are covered the schemes of seeding of water and establishment of nurseries. Against Rs. 0.70 lakhs provided for fisheries development during 1956-57, Rs. 0.04 lakhs i. e. 5.71 percent were spent. The whole of the expenditure was incurred in the last quarter. With this amount the preliminary work has been started.

VII. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

The Community Development and National Extension Service Programme had acquired considerable momentum by the end of the First Five Year Plan. During the Second Five Year Plan it is planned to cover the entire State under the programme. With this target, the year under review saw a considerable extension of coverage under the Community Development and National Extension Service Programme. 26 blocks including one allotted to the former State of Ajmer and one to Abu were added to the existing blocks whereby 76 blocks in all functioned during the year. During the period April, 1956, to September, 1956, there were 30 Community Development Blocks and 31 National Extension Service Blocks. From October, 1956, due to conversion and addition of blocks there were 10 Post Intensive Blocks, 24 Community Development Blocks and 42 National Extension Service Blocks. Thus the first phase of bringing about an intensive development of selected areas was completed during the period. Out of 10 Post Intensive Blocks referred to above, 8 were those which were opened in 1952-53 and 2 were those which were opened in 1953. These 10 blocks entered after completing their operational period into the post intensive phase. 2 Blocks were converted into Community Development Blocks in April, 1956, and 4 in October, 1956. 76 Blocks operating in the State during the year under review covered an estimated population of 54.26 lakhs and extended to an area of 40,712 square miles which represent 33.97 percent and 30.79 percent of the total population and area of the State. These cover 12,811 villages out of a total of 31, 704 existing in the State, i. e., 40.41 percent.

The total outlay for the year 1956-57 for the Community Development and National Extension Service Programme was Rs. 163.81 lakhs out of the five year provision of Rs. 674.50 lakhs. The provision was slightly more than 1/5th which is the proportionate share for the year. Out of this outlay a sum of Rs. 161.10 lakhs was spent which was 93.35 percent of the total outlay for the year. Largely as a result of increase in the number of blocks the expenditure under this programme increased considerably over that of the last year of the First Five Year Plan. Of the total expenditure incurred during the year 10.81 percent was incurred in the first quarter, 15.54 percent in the second quarter, 16.21 percent in the third quarter and 57.44 percent in the last quarter of the year. The expenditure under different heads during the year under review was as under:—

Head of Expenditure	Amount spent (Rs. lakhs)	Percentage to total
1	2	3
1. Supervision	2 58	1.60
2. District Project Head quarters	35.97	23.97
3. Agriculture	5.09	3.20
4. Irrigation	5.70	4.25
5. Reclamation	0.08	0.05
6. Health and Sanitation	23.76	14.75
7. Education	8.87	5.51
8. Social Education	8.60	5.34
9. Communication	10 52	6.53
10. Rural Arts and Crafts	1.61	1.00
11. Housing	5.65	3.50
Total	112.28	69.70
Project Loans	48.82	30.30
Grand Total	161.10	100.00

The participation of the people in the execution of the development programme has been a striking feature of the activities in the community project areas. Villagers have made substantial voluntary contribution in the various fields of development. The Shramdan Fortnight organised during the year from

25th May. 1956, to 8th June, 1956, evinced keen interest. Of nearly 9961 villages in the 56 blocks then existing as many as 6385 actually participated in the Shramdan Fortnight by reporting some activity or the other to have been undertaken. The total value of peoples' participation (both Shramdan and Samptidan) during this fortnight as reported by the Block Development Officers came to Rs. 154.17 lakhs. The evaluation of the work and activities under this Shramdan Fortnight was entrusted to the Evaluation Committee appointed by the Government of Rajasthan and they have observed that "the Committee has been very much impressed by the enthusiasm of the village people and the hard work and sense of devotion of the entire block staff in organising several activities in the Block areas. "The Committee goes on to observe that" We have commented at places on the planning, organisation, contents and valuation of people's participation in the second Shramdan Fortnight. Whatever may have been the limitations in these directions, the Committee is convinced that the Shramdan Fortnight has been very successful and has either actually completed or initiated a programme of construction activities which will considerably add to the amenities of life in the rural areas. We would, in this connection, like to emphasize especially four outstanding features of the activities undertaken in this Fortnight. First, the extent of people's participation has been widespread; second, even though the amount of people's participation estimated at Rs.154.17 lakhs has been over estimated, it would be undesirable either to under-estimate the extent of activities undertaken by voluntary labour or the real benefit of large donations to the rural areas; third, most of the activities undertaken will provide much needed amenities; and finally, the items undertaken are, by and large, such which will largely benefit the community as a whole, more particularly the underpreviliged sections." About the total value of these contributions a Sample Survey was conducted by the Evaluation Committee and on the basis of the results it has been stated that "The value of Shramdan may be put at Rs. 137.82 lakhs and it would be reasonable to allow for a margin of error of Rs. 17.85 lakhs on either side." The total value of people's participation during the year 1956-57 is reported to be Rs. 165.57 lakhs.

The year under review recorded achievements under almost all sectors under the Community projects programme. The progress made during the year is briefly summarized as under—

(i) *Agriculture*

Under this programme emphasis was given to increased production by the use of fertilizers and improved seeds. During the year, 2,81,710 mds.* of seeds and 3,130 tons of fertilizers were distributed.

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*Includes distributions of seeds which was not of recognized improved variety.

(ii) Animal Husbandry

11 Key village Centres were started and 307 pedigree animals were supplied.

(iii) Reclamation

Inspite of scarcity of water resources nearly 38,348 acres of land against the target of 10,100 acres were reclaimed during this period.

(iv) Irrigation

Irrigation being one of the most important sectors of the programme a large amount of Tacavi was distributed for the construction of wells in the block areas. 4,763 new wells against the target of 5,050 wells were dug and other small irrigation measures were taken up, whereby above 18 thousand acres were added to the irrigated land.

(v) Health & Rural Sanitation

All the primary health centres in the Community Development Blocks functioned satisfactorily. More emphasis was laid on the prevention of diseases than their cure. In order to prevent the spread of Malaria in the rural areas, efforts were made for the construction of drains, soak-pits, and pavement of streets.

(vi) Drinking Water Supply

As the country-side stands more in need of water requirements than other amenities of life, alround efforts were made to provide the villages with the sanitary type of wells. Thus 1,404 new wells against the target of 2,500 wells were constructed and 1,155 wells were renovated.

(vii) Education and Social Education

Till the end of the year 1956-57, under this programme, 454 primary schools against the target of 330 schools were opened and 73 schools were converted into those of basic type.

In the field of social education the main activities were the following :—

(1) Opening of adult education centres.

(2) Starting of recreation and physical centres.

(3) Organising camps, seminars and peoples' organisations.

The number of Adult Education Centres opend upto the end of the year under the Community Development and National Extension Service programme was 1,511 and in these centres nearly 75000 adults were trained.

(*viii*) *Communication*

2,357 miles of Kachha and Pucca roads against the target of 1675 miles of Roads were constructed. The term Kachha Road and Pucca Road however do not confirm to the normal P. W. D. concepts.

(*ix*) *Cottage Industries*

Production-cum-training centres for weaving and Cotton Carding, Block smithy, tanning, bee-keeping in Dungarpur and Rajsamand Blocks and wool carding and namda making were started.

(*x*) *Cooperation*

Extension of cooperative movements was given importance in the programme and 758 cooperative societies against the target of 625 were organised and 38,051 new members were enrolled. The Panchayats cooperated in the execution of the programme, particularly, in the construction and repairs of drinking water wells, school-buildings, distribution of seeds and fertilizers etc.

The above review of the progress made under the community projects programme indicates that the movement has been successful in arousing people's enthusiasm for self-help to raise their own standard of living and in bringing about a change in the outlook of the people.

CHAPTER V.

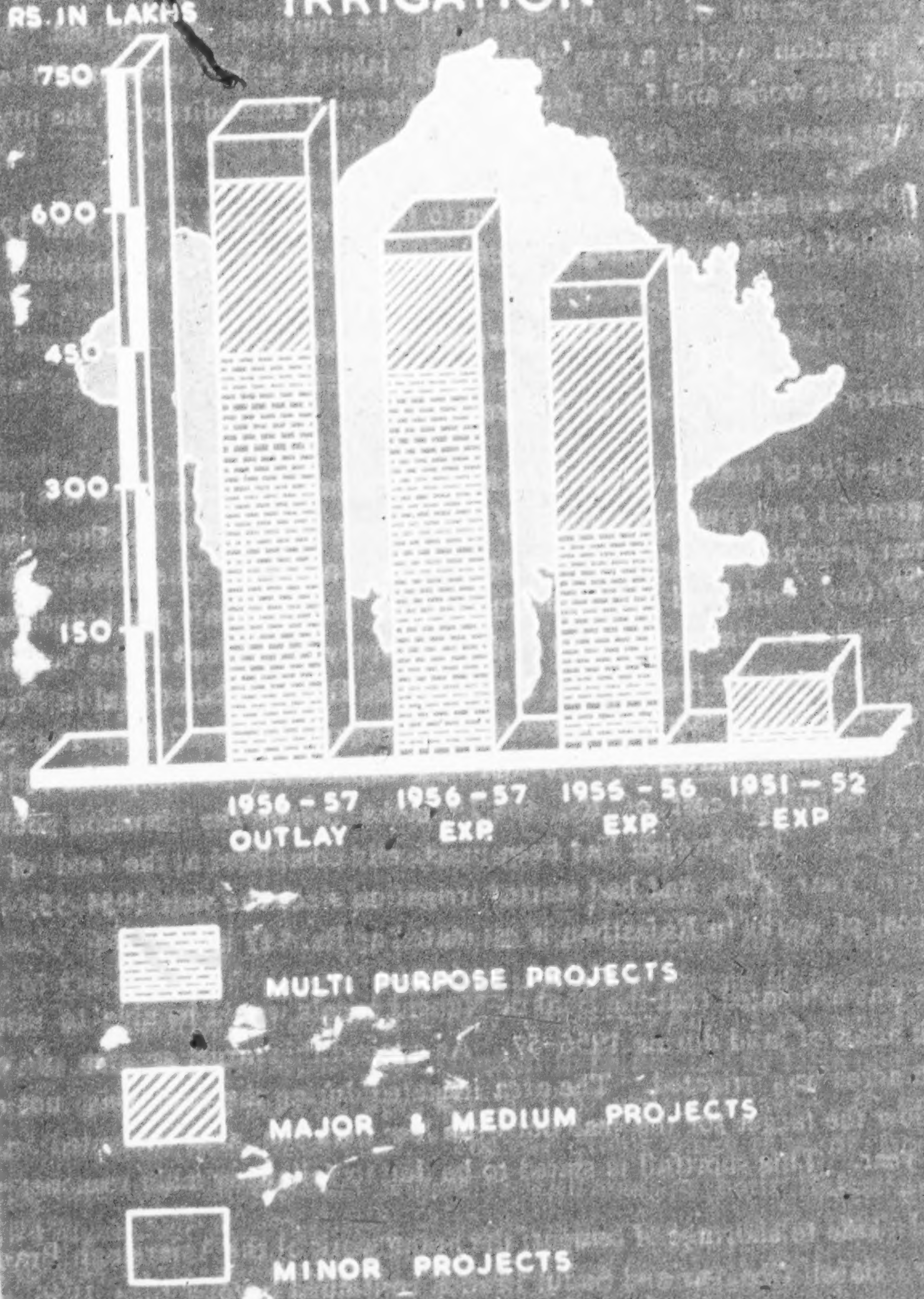
IRRIGATION

At the end of the First Five Year Plan out of 283.03 lakh acres of net cropped area only 33.35 lakhs i. e. 11.78 percent was under irrigation, most of which was by wells. Pereunial irrigation by Plan works had not started in the State except mainly in the Gang Canal, Bhakra and Jawai areas. The work on minor projects viz., Bhakra and Chambal as also on some other medium and minor projects started under the First Five Year Plan, was still in progress. It had to be continued during the year 1956-57. It was estimated that such medium and minor irrigation works on completion would yield additional irrigation of about 6.18 lakh acres. But looking to the bulk of the cultivation depending on precarious and scanty rainfall and the large scope for the development of water resources of the State, it was considered to be necessary to take up more irrigation projects to increase the irrigation potential. It was with this background that Rs. 675.29 lakhs i. e. 32.70 percent of the total outlay for the year 1956-57 was allotted for irrigation sector.

Rs. 560.73 lakhs i. e. 83.03 percent of the allotment for the year was spent during 1956-57. This includes Rs. 173.91 lakhs which is the estimated expenditure incurred on Bhakra Nangal common works. The expenditure during the first quarter was Rs. 77.15 lakhs i. e. 19.94 percent ; during second quarter it amounted to Rs. 62.79 lakhs i. e. 16.23 percent and during the third quarter Rs. 99.77 lakhs, i. e. 25.79 percent of the total expenditure during the year excluding the share of common works on Bhakra Nangal. The expenditure during the last quarter of the year increased to Rs. 147.11 lakhs, i. e. 38.04 percent of the total expenditure in Rajasthan, excluding expenditure on common works of Bhakra-Nangal.

There were in all 108 schemes being executed under the irrigation sector during 1956-57. These may broadly be classified under 4 categories viz., (a) Multi-purpose projects i. e. Bhakra and Chambal Projects, (b) Plan works, including major and medium works, (c) Scarcity area works, and (d) Minor

OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE ON IRRIGATION



irrigation works. Expenditure on the multi-purpose projects amounted to Rs. 413.79 lakhs i. e. 94.55 percent of the allotment in these works and 73.79 percent of the total expenditure on irrigation sector during the year. The expenditure on plan works was Rs. 47.53 lakhs i. e. 62.6 percent of the allotment on plan works and 8.47 percent of the total expenditure on the sector. 12.43 percent of the total expenditure on irrigation was spent on scarcity area works where 61.75 percent of the allotment for the purpose was utilised. On the minor irrigation works a sum of Rs. 29.69 lakhs i. e. 60.8 percent of the allotment on these works and 5.29 percent of the total expenditure in the irrigation sector was spent.

Physical achievements in relation to the targets fixed for the year 1956–57 under each of these major categories of irrigation projects are given below :—

Multipurpose Project

(a) Bhakra-Nangal Irrigation Project :

The site of the main dam is located in Punjab, but Rajasthan is a partner in this greatest multipurpose project of the country and shares in the irrigation and power generation benefits to accrue under the project. The work in Rajasthan territory consisted of construction of main canals and branches and masonry works on channels. The irrigation supply is received at the boarder of Rajasthan through the regulator at the tail of the Bhakra Main Canal in Punjab. This project in Rajasthan is confined to the Ganganagar district of the State. The work on canals started in 1952 and was expected to be completed in 1957 at a total estimated cost of Rs. 464.78 lakhs besides the common pool and Punjab's share. This project had been practically completed at the end of the First Five Year Plan and had started irrigation since the year 1954–55. The revised cost of works in Rajasthan is estimated at Rs. 447 lakhs.

It was estimated that the Bhakra–Nangal canals would be able to irrigate 3.22 lakh acres of land during 1956–57. As against this target an area of only 1.05 lakh acres was irrigated. The area irrigated during the year was not only much below the target for the year but even less than the area irrigated in the previous year. This shortfall is stated to be due to following main reasons:—

(a) Due to shortage of cement, the lining work of the Amarsingh Branch, South Ghaggar and Sadul Branch continued beyond June, 1956, with the result that fullest advantage could not be taken of the supplies available during May and June, 1956, and the canals were run in unlined condition only.

(b) In September, 1956, the supplies made available from Punjab were very erratic and for nearly 20 days of the critical irrigation period they remained without supply due to low river discharge and some difficulties in the main Bhakra system in Punjab. The channels could not, therefore, be run according to plans for picking up irrigation.

(c) During October there was good rainfall over the area and many of the cultivators could do their sowing without the aid of the canal water.

(d) The settlement of cultivators on land fell behind the schedule resulting in lesser irrigation.

During the year, Rs. 23.24 lakhs were spent on building construction on main canal and Rs. 14.31 lakhs on buildings at sub-branches. Besides, 4.36 lakh c. ft. of masonry and concrete work and 4208. 88 lakh c. ft. of earth work was completed on sub-branches, distributaries and minors.

(b) Chambal Project :

This again is a multipurpose project in which Rajasthan is a partner with Madhya Pradesh. The work was initiated during the First Five Year Plan period.

The work executed on the project during the year fell into two categories (i) Construction of Kota Barrage. (ii) Construction of Right Main Canal and Left Main Canal. On Kota Barrage the work of rock cutting was started in November, 1956, and was expected to be completed at the end of June, 1957. The quantity of rock cut to the end of the year was 47.45 lakh c. ft. or 79.8 percent of the total quantity of work to be done. The stone masonry of Kota Barrage had already been started in March, 1954 and was expected to be completed by the end of December, 1957. 18.44 lakh c. ft. or 68.78 percent of total masonry work was completed by the end of the year under review. The concrete work was started since June, 1956, and was expected to be finished by December, 1958. The total concrete work finished upto March, 1957, was 2.59 lakhs c.ft. or 11.2 percent of the total work to be done. The two canals which take off from the Kota Barrage are estimated to irrigate 11 lakh acres in both Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh States. The work of rock-cutting under Right Main Canal started in June, 1954, and is expected to be completed upto June, 1958. Some work under the Left Canal had also been started since January, 1954, and it was expected to be finished by the end of June, 1957. The earth work on these canals was started in January, 1955, and it is estimated that the total work will be completed upto March, 1959. The total earth work completed by the end of March, 1957, was 2691.28 lakh c. ft. i. e. 40.8 percent of the total estimated quantity of 6600 lakh c. ft. The total expenditure during the year 1956-57 on Kota Barrage, Right Main Canal and Left Main Canal was Rs. 182.00 lakhs i. e. full 100 percent of the allotment.

Plan Works

Budget provision for 30 plan works in the State was made during 1956-57. Out of these, 15 were such as were left incomplete at the end of the First Five Year Plan and were to be continued during the year whereas 15 new works were to be taken up. A sum of Rs. 47.53 lakhs or 62.6 percent of the allotment was spent on these works during the year 1956-57. A target of irrigating 130.20 thousand acres through these works was fixed against which only 50.80 thousand acres were irrigated. A broad factual background of the progress on selected plan works is given below :—

(a) *Jawai* :

This project was started in 1946 and was expected to be completed by the end of 1957. A sum of Rs. 11.77 lakhs was spent during 1956-57 as against the budget estimate of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The annual irrigation from this project is expected to be 46.0 thousand acres. The actual irrigation during 1956-57 was 34 thousand acres. The storage was only partial as the crest gates of the dam had not been installed.

(b) *Parvati* :

This project will serve Bharatpur district and is expected to be completed by the end of 1959. Rs. 11.92 lakhs were spent during 1956-57, raising the total expenditure incurred on this project by the end of March, 1957, to Rs. 64.29 lakhs as against the total estimated cost of Rs. 87.10 lakhs. Irrigation from this project has not yet started, but it is expected that 37 thousand acres of land will be irrigated by the end of Second Five Year Plan.

(c) *Meja* :

This is also one of the medium projects under construction and is expected to be completed by the end of 1959. The total estimated cost for this project is Rs. 59.0 lakhs and Rs. 10.61 lakhs were spent during 1956-57 as against the allotment of Rs. 6 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred by the end of March, 1957, was Rs. 47.75 lakhs. The project will irrigate 30 thousand acres of land on completion and during 1956-57, 3.6 thousand acres of land was irrigated.

(d) Morel :

The work of Morel project started in 1948 and it is expected to be completed by 1958. The total estimated cost for this project is Rs. 41 lakhs out of which Rs. 39.42 lakhs were spent by the end of March, 1957. The expenditure incurred during 1956-57 was Rs. 4.13 lakhs as against the allotment of Rs. 3.92 lakhs. The area irrigated during 1956-57 was 2.20 thousand acres as against the target of 24 thousand acres.

(e) Nahar Sagar :

The work on Nahar Sagar Project was taken up during the year 1954 and it is expected to be completed by the end of 1958. The estimated cost for this work is Rs. 1.94 lakhs out of which Rs. 1.63 lakhs were spent upto March, 1957. The total expenditure incurred during the year under review was Rs. 0.25 lakhs i. e. 39.68 percent as against the allotment of Rs. 0.63 lakhs. During the year 1956-57, only 500 acres were irrigated as against the target of 3,000 acres.

(f) Bankli:

The construction work on this project was taken up in 1953 and has now been nearly completed. The cumulative expenditure incurred upto March, 1957, was Rs. 9.54 lakhs as against the estimated cost of Rs. 9.80 lakhs, The expenditure incurred on the project during the year 1956–57 was Rs. 0.80 lakhs. A target of 9.2 thousand acres was fixed for the year 1956–57 against which only 4.1 thousand acres were irrigated in Jalore and Pali districts.

(g) Hemawas:

This project will serve Pali district and is expected to be completed by the end of 1958. The estimated cost for this project is Rs. 5.45 lakhs and against this, Rs. 4.18 lakhs were spent upto March, 1957. During the year under review, Rs. 0.24 lakhs were spent against an allotment of Rs. 1.15 lakhs. The total irrigation during the year 1956–57 was 3.3 thousand acres as against the ultimate potential of 5.4 thousand acres.

(h) Juggar:

This project was started in the year 1953 and the entire work on this project is expected to be completed by the end of 1958. Against the total estimated cost of Rs. 19.50 lakhs for this project, Rs. 10.98 lakhs were spent upto March, 1957. The expenditure incurred during the year 1956- 57 was Rs. 0.44 lakhs against an allotment of Rs. 1.50 lakhs. Only 1000 acres were irrigated during the year under review.

Scarcity area work

21 Scarcity Area Works were under construction during the First Five Year Plan, which continued during 1956-57. The district-wise distribution according to size of these works is as under :—

District	Number of works estimated to cost between Rs.				
	0-1 lakhs	1-5 lakhs	5-10 lakhs	10 lakhs & above	Total
1. Banswara	—	1	—	—	1
2. Bhilwara	—	2	—	2	4
3. Bundi	—	—	2	—	2
4. Chittorgarh	—	1	—	1	2
5. Dungarpur	—	—	—	1	1
6. Jhalawar	—	—	—	1	1
7. Kota	—	—	—	2	2
8. Sirohi	—	—	—	1	1
9. Tonk	—	—	—	2	2
10. Udaipur	—	2	—	3	5
Total	—	6	2	13	21

These works were estimated to cost Rs. 340.26 lakhs. The total expenditure on these works upto March, 1956, had amounted to Rs. 149.28 lakhs and out of the allotment of Rs. 108.73 lakhs, Rs. 69.72 lakhs i. e. 61.75 percent of the allotment had been spent during 1956-57. It is expected that these works, on completion, would irrigate nearly 270 thousand acres of land, out of which 169.0 thousand acres will be irrigated under the Second Five Year Plan alone. During 1956-57, as against the target of irrigation of 15000 acres the actual achievement was only 2200 acres.

Minor Irrigation works

Rs. 47.94 lakhs had been allotted for minor irrigation works numbering 70 spread over Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Kota divisions of the State. It is expected that these works on completion would irrigate 196 thousand acres in the State. All of these works are expected to be completed during the Second

Five Year Plan period itself. In 1956-57 only 25 thousand acres were irrigated. The expenditure on these works during the year 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 29.69 lakhs representing 60.84 percent of the allotment. Out of the works under execution, 27 works have so far been completed and the rest will be continued during the next year.

While data about area irrigated from individual developmental irrigation works has been given above, the data for overall irrigation pattern in the State for the year 1956-57 have not yet been made available. On the basis of the data relating to the canal area, it is evident that 7.96 lakh acres of area was irrigated during 1956-57 by the canals—1.05 lakh acres by Bhakra and North Ghaggar Canals and 6.91 lakh acres by Gang Canals. In 1955-56, the area irrigated by canals represented 21.0 percent of the total irrigated area. During that year, out of the total irrigated area of 3335 thousand acres, 702 thousand acres were irrigated by canals, 440 thousand acres by tanks, 2154 thousand acres by wells and 39 thousand acres by other sources.

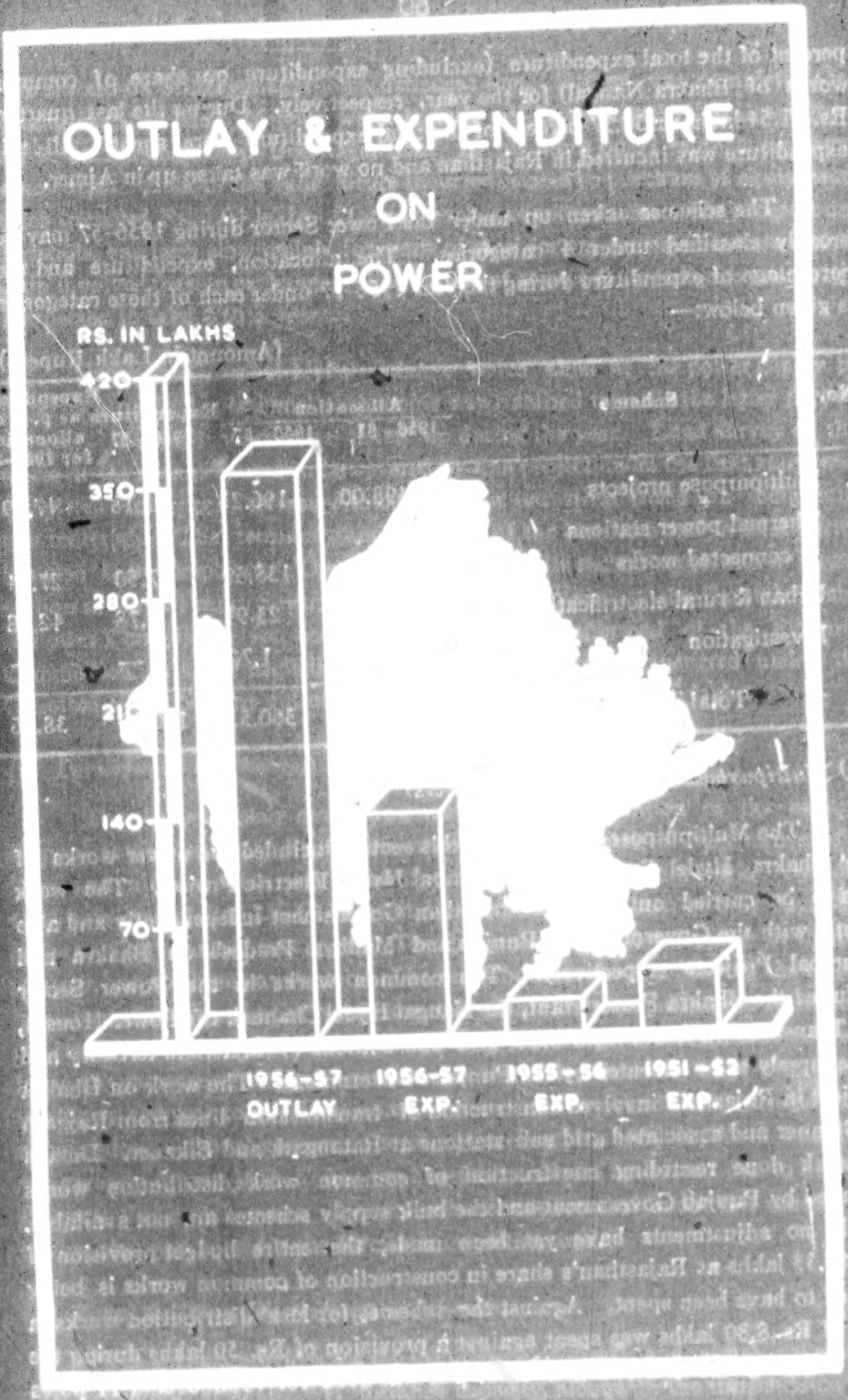
During 1955-56, 601 thousand acres of area had been irrigated more than once. The crop-wise distribution of gross irrigated area indicated that out of the total of 3937 thousand acres, 2984 thousand acres were under food crops, 301 thousand acres were under cotton, 60 thousand acres were under sugar-cane and 592 thousand acres were under other crops. The area under irrigation has been consistently on the increase.

CHAPTER VI.

POWER

At the end of the First Five Year Plan, there were 21 State owned and 21 privately owned Power Houses working in Rajasthan. The total capacity of the power houses had increased to 43.65 thousand K. W. and the installed generating capacity to 2.73 K.W. per thousand of the population and 0. 33 K.W. per sq. mile. Inspite of this development, at the end of the Plan a number of the district headquarters had remained unelectrified and some important towns in the State had not known modern amenities of electricity. The Bhakra & Chambal Hydro Electric Projects, work on which was started during the First Five Year Plan, were still in the initial stages and work on them had to be taken up under the Second Five Year Plan. Development of thermal power stations in the State, as also the distribution work :under them, had to be invigorated to speed up electric production required for the industrial development of the State on which great emphasis has been laid under the Second Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 1999.51 lakhs was, therefore, allotted under the Second Five Year Plan for the development of power in the State, out of which Rs. 360.53 lakhs or 18.05 percent were provided for the year 1956-57.

The total expenditure during the year 1956—57 for the schemes under Power sector, excluding the share in common works of Bhakra Nangal, amounted to Rs. 56.13 lakhs or 20.32 percent of the allotment (excluding the allotment for common works on Bhakra Nangal) for the year 1956-57. The entire amount of Rs. 84.33 lakhs is estimated to have been spent on common works. Inspite of marked improvement during the year over the preceding year's performance, the progress in this sector, taking into consideration the outlay for the year, has not been satisfactory for want of material and equipment which are largely to be imported. It is estimated that the total Foreign exchange involved on it during the Plan period would amount to Rs. 849.39 lakhs. The expenditure during the first three quarters was Rs 3.77 lakhs or 6.72 percent, Rs. 14.17 lakhs or 25.25 percent, Rs. 16.65 lakhs or 29.66



OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE ON POWER

percent of the total expenditure (excluding expenditure on share of common works of Bhakra Nangal) for the year, respectively. During the last quarter, Rs. 21.54 lakhs or 38.37 percent of the total expenditure were spent. All this expenditure was incurred in Rajasthan and no work was taken up in Ajmer.

The schemes taken up under the Power Sector during 1956-57 may be broadly classified under 4 categories. The allocation, expenditure and the percentage of expenditure during the year 1956-57 under each of these categories is given below:—

(Amount in Lakh Rupees)

S. No.	Scheme	Allocation 1956–61	Allocation 1956–57	Expenditure 1956–57	Expenditure as p. c. of allocation for 1956-57
1.	Multipurpose projects	1498.00	196.23	93.18	47.49
2.	Thermal power stations & connected works	386.16	138.69	37.50	27.04
3.	Urban & rural electrification	112.35	23.91	9.78	42.68
4.	Investigation	3.00	1.70	—	—
	Total	1999.51	360.53	140.46	38.96

(a) Multipurpose Hydro Electric Projects:

The Multipurpose works under this sector included the power works of the Bhakra Hydel System and Chambal Hydro Electric Project. The work was to be carried out by the Rajasthan Government independently and also jointly with the Government of Punjab and Madhya Pradesh on Bhakra and Chambal Projects respectively. The common works in the Power Sector included the Bhakra Power Plant, the Nangal Hydel Channel, the Power Houses, the Transmission Lines from their grid sub-stations to Rajasthan territory and were largely to be executed by the Punjab Government. The work on Bhakra Project in Rajasthan involved construction of transmission lines from Rajgarh to Bikaner and associated grid sub-stations at Ratangarh and Bikaner. Details of work done regarding construction of common works, distribution works executed by Punjab Government and the bulk supply schemes are not available. While no adjustments have yet been made, the entire budget provision of Rs. 84.33 lakhs as Rajasthan's share in construction of common works is being treated to have been spent. Against the schemes for local distribution works a sum of Rs. 8.80 lakhs was spent against a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs during the year. During the year, excavation of pits was done for 56 miles and 11 poles were erected on Sriganganagar-Raisinghnagar line. Survey was completed for Ratangarh-Sikar line. 16 poles were located at Laxmangarh-Nawalgarh line and 36 on Raisinghnagar-Bijainagar line. In all, work on 91 route miles was commenced. Bulk of the expenditure incurred related to purchase of equipment which involved Rs. 1.04 lakhs of foreign exchange component. The progress on the whole, has been slow mainly for want of steel for transmission towers which again involved foreign exchange. The supply of towers from indigenous sources is expected to take 2 to 3 years.

Under the Chambal Hydel Scheme which aims at the power supply to Rajasthan in 1960, personnel programme was finalised towards the latter part of the year. No field work was taken up during the year. Load survey of the whole of the area proposed to be covered by this project under the first stage was completed with special reference to old and new industries based on indigenous raw materials. The reconnaissance survey of the Northern and Western grids has also been completed. The project report for the second stage with a power station at Rana Pratap Sagar has been prepared and sent to the Central Water & Power Commission for scrutiny and the final approval of the Planning Commission. Almost negligible expenditure was, therefore, incurred under the Chambal Hydel Scheme out of the budget provision of Rs. 9.90 lakhs.

(b) Development of Thermal Power Stations.

The scheme mainly covers augmentation and renovation of the existing thermal power stations in Rajasthan as well as construction of long transmission lines and augmentation and renovation of the distribution net work. Out of a total provision of Rs. 138.69 lakhs under this scheme a sum of only Rs. 37.50 lakhs or 27.04 percent was spent. The progress on the development of thermal stations has not been satisfactory. The main bottlenecks in achieving the targets have been the delays in the procurement of plants and equipment, the difficiculty in getting steel supplies for civil works, the shortage of foreign exchange and lastly the shortage of technical personnel with the department. Steps were taken up during the year to overcome some of these bottlenecks so that future progress may improve. Diesel generating sets aggregating to 1050 K. W. at 4 stations were erected during 1956-57 but the benefits could not be derived due to delay in the receipt of switch-gears. No expenditure was incurred under this scheme out of the plan provision for the former Ajmer State area.

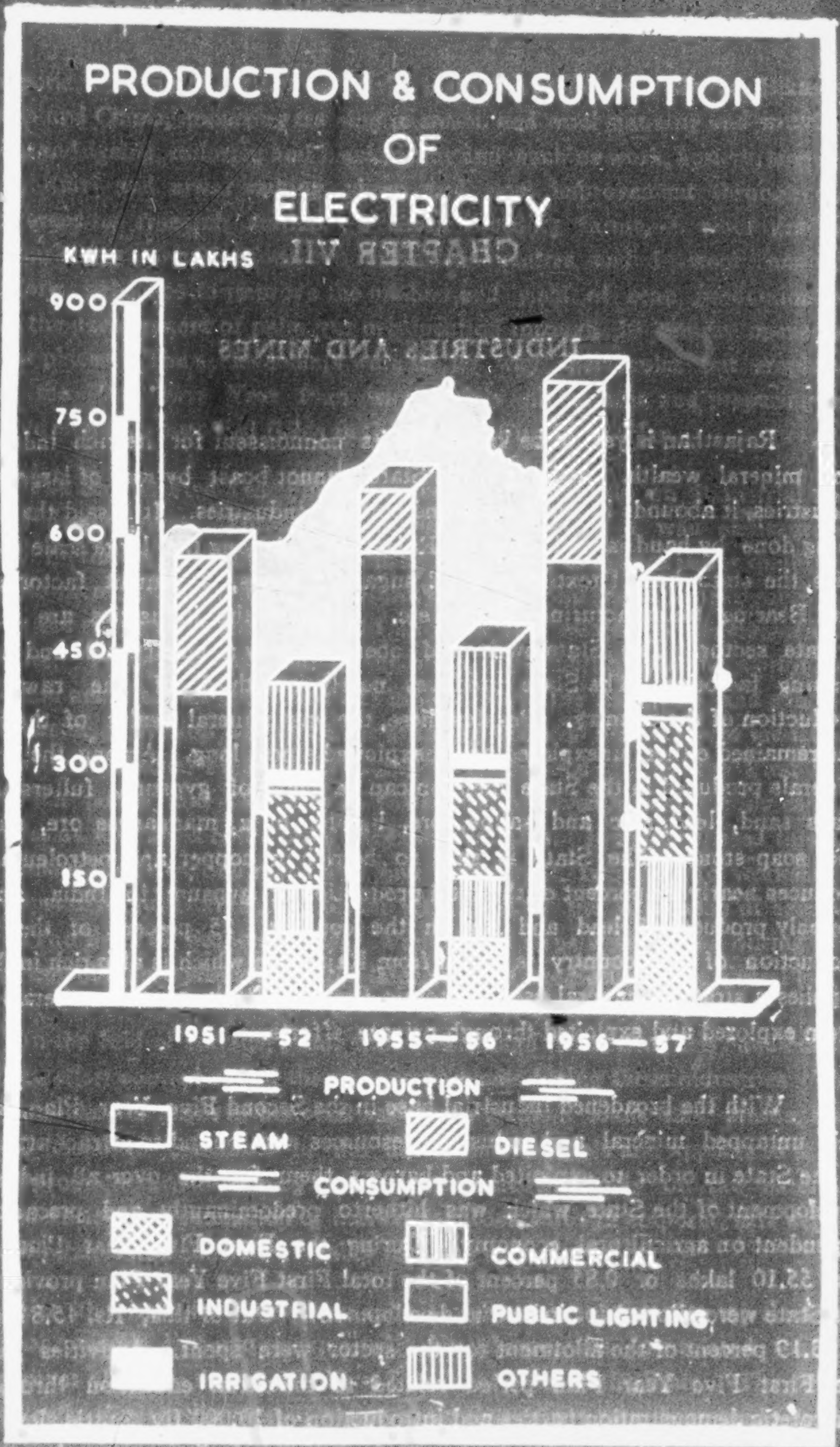
(c) Rural & Urban Electrification Schemes.

The scheme provides for the installation of diesel and steam generating sets providing 5700 K. W. installed capacity, alongwith the transmission and distribution lines. During the year, a sum of Rs. 9.78 lakhs was spent out of a total provision of Rs. 23.91 lakhs on the purchase of equipment and material and installation of plants at places where these were received. Work on transmission lines under this scheme was commenced, laying 7 miles of lines.

(d) Investigations.

The proposed work under this scheme was not taken up.

It will, therefore, be seen that inspite of increase in tempo as compared to previous year, the progress under the Power sector during the year, looking to the provision, has been extremely slow. At the end of the year the installed plant capacity remained the same, since no benefit could be drawn from the new additions. The units generated during 1955–56 were 71.463 x 10^6 while in 1956-57 the figures stood at 80.965 x 10^6 units. Thus the generation per thousand persons rose from 4475 units in 1955–56 to 5069 units in 1956–57. Out of the total electricity generated during the year 1956–57, 55.332 x 10^6 units or 68.34 percent were sold to the consumers. The pattern of sale during the year 1956-57 revealed that 10.196 x 10^6 units or 18.43 percent were sold for domestic and residential purposes, 9.138 x 10^6 units or 16.32 percent for commercial purposes, and 2.569 x 10^6 units or 4.64 percent for public lighting purposes, 1.779 x 10^6 units or 3.21 percent for irrigation and agricultural purposes and 13.076 x 10^6 units or 23.63 percent for water works, 18.574 x 10^6 units or 33.57 percent for industrial purposes.



PRODUCTION & CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY

CHAPTER VII.

INDUSTRIES AND MINES

Rajasthan is yet to be known to its connoisseur for its rich industrial and mineral wealth. Although the State cannot boast by way of large scale industries, it abounds in small scale and cottage industries. It is said that anything done by hand is well done in Rajasthan. Among the large scale industries, the state has 11 textile mills, 2 sugar factories, 2 cement factories, 1 Ball Bearing manufacturing factory etc. Bulk of the industries are in the private sector. The State owns and operates only a sugar mill and a few ginning factories The State produces nearly one-third of the raw wool production of the country. Besides these, the vast mineral wealth of the State has remained either unexplored or unexploited since long. Among the major minerals produced in the State mention can be made of gypsum, fullers-earth, glass sand, lead, zinc and salins, ore, lignite, mica, manganese ore, marble and soap-stone. The State is said to be rich in copper and petroleum. It produces nearly 92 percent of the total production of gypsum in India, and is the only producer of lead and zinc in the country. 25 percent of the mica production of the country is again from Rajasthan which is also rich in beryl supplies-a strategic mineral used in atomic fission. Bulk of the minerals are again explored and exploited through private efforts.

With the broadened industrial base in the Second Five Year Plan, these rich untapped mineral and industrial resources were bound to attract attention of the State in order to exploited and harness them for the over-all industrial development of the State, which was hitherto predominantly and precariously dependent on agricultural economy. During the First Five Year Plan only Rs. 55.10 lakhs or 0.85 percent of the total First Five Year Plan provision in the State were allotted for industrial development. Out of this, Rs. 45.84 lakhs or 83.19 percent of the allotment for the sector were spent. Activities during the First Five Year Plan period related to industrial education through 4 peripatetic demonstration parties and introduction of 10,000 fly shuttle sleys and looms of improved designs, improvement of marketing facilities through opening of emporia, opening of cottage industries institutes at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Rajgarh and Churu, imparting training in cotton and wool spinning and weaving, printing and dyeing, tailoring and blacksmithy and machine work, hosiery, lacquer, namda, durri and niwar making, sheep and wool improvement through one sheep breeding research station, 3 sheep breeding farms, 4 wool grading and marketing organisations, 40 extension centres and 1 wool analysis laboratory; subsidies to improve the method and yield of scap production as well as the development of palm gur organisation through 30 centres opened at different places. The achievements were in no way spectacular but emphasis during the First Five Year Plan was mainly on training and preparing for intensive efforts in specified fields in the Second Five Year Plan.

The Second Five Year Plan therefore laid emphasis on industrial and mineral development. Through industrial development it was envisaged to achieve increased production of consumers goods, to ensure better quality of goods, to increase employment opportunity and to bring the industries more and more in the cooperative fold. Rs. 564.25 lakhs were alloted for development of industries. While in the Plan of the State, the establishment and working of large scale and medium industries was largely left to the initiative and effort of private sector, provision was made for granting financial assistance to industries through the Industrial Finance Corporation established during the First Five Year Plan period and to share in the capital involved in establishing certain industries as well as to make other facilities available. It was proposed to start three cement factories, one rayon and one nylon mill, two railway workshops, two cooperative sugar mills, two textile mills, besides the expansion of existing units to run them on economic lines. Preliminary steps were taken during the year to execute these proposals in the later years of the Second Five Year Plan.

In the field of cottage, small scale and village industries and handicrafts, the Plan effort centred round the various problems facing these industries. The Plan provides for grant of financial assistance through loans and grants, training of technical personnel in the use of modern tools and appliances at the various production-cum-training centres, assistance in supply of raw materials and modern tools, organisation of market facilities through emporia, sale depots and sale rebates and subsidies, quality marking etc.

For the industrial development it was also necessary to tap the large variety of minerals, hitherto unexploited. No scheme was formulated for the development of mines during the First Five Year Plan of the State. The production trends during the last 3 years show that efforts have been made by the private licencees or lessees, towards greater production of minerals. It was